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SAFEGUARDS GIVE GANDHI 'ELBOW ROOM'

Full Demands of Indian Congress Would Mean British Surrender

WHITTLING DOWN PROCESS EXPECTED

Next Round Table to Test Mahatma's Reputation as Skillful Negotiator

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—While it is generally conceded here that the satisfaction of Mahatma Gandhi's demands at the next Round Table Conference will amount virtually to surrender on the part of the British, the opinion is equally strong that when Gandhi is faced with the practicalities of the situation he will consider the issues in a common-sense manner.

The demands which Gandhi is planning to voice at the conference are in reality those of the Indian National Congress, of which he is the chief spokesman. But careful students of political affairs here cite the fact that in all the mandates which Gandhi has received to represent the Congress there are always saving clauses which protect him should he fail to obtain all that Congress wants.

Many of the demands being put forward by Congress appear calculated to disturb the conference, but it is maintained here that Gandhi as an experienced negotiator has put forth the maximum terms, which he expects will be whittled down considerably. Even in this matter he has "safeguarded" himself, for he has said his chief reason for attending the conference is to put forward the Congress case, which moderate Indians, Europeans in India, and the British Government recognize to go far beyond what can be granted to India in the present stage of the country's evolution.

Development of Army

"Presenting the case and having the case accepted, however, are two different things," say competent observers. These onlookers hold that an India without a British Army is not likely to exist for many years to come; and although Congress seeks the immediate demobilization of the British Army in India, it is not generally thought that Gandhi favors such a course.

The Mahatma's attitude is that there should be no armies in the world at all; in India, he thinks, there

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Listeners-in See News Radiocaster Of Chicago Paper

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—Mr. S. Walter Lincoln, news broadcaster for W9XAP here, has to be careful to look pleasant as well as to talk in clear tones when he tells the news high lights at 12.30 each day. His listeners can see him by television.

Fortunately, the television picture does not usually give a full length view of the broadcaster and nobody knows whether his fund of knowledge of current events comes extemporaneously or whether he is reading the paper. But everybody, who has a television receiver in tune with W9XAP, can have the satisfaction of knowing "what that announcer with the nice voice looks like."

Televising the news broadcast began at the Chicago Daily News station last September. The gentleman at the microphone has grown so accustomed to being seen over the air that he doesn't blink an eyelash when the ribbed light of the instrument flashes over his countenance.

Owners of 3000 sets in the Chicago area are able to see Mr. Lincoln, according to Mr. Charles J. Gilchrist, assistant radio editor of the Daily News. Under ideal conditions, out-of-town television fans also get a glimpse of the news announcer on their instruments.

A study of television reception, both in the Chicago region and out of it, is being made by the "99 Club," a group of television enthusiasts, who have agreed to make reports to the Western Television Corporation, manufacturers of the type of instrument used by W9XAP and its receivers.

Canadian Air Mail Cut Is Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., July 25—Curtailment of air mail services was criticized in Parliament by Mr. Peter Veniot, former Postmaster-General, when the House was passing postal estimates,

Although there was a reduction of more than $412,000, as compared with last year's air mail estimates, he said that in his opinion the $1,500,000 voted was sufficient to permit all the air routes that were operated last year to be continued this year.

Mr. Veniot said he regretted the Government's policy of attempting to economize in this direction in face of the fact that the United States was steadily extending its own air service and attempting to gain control of Canadian routes. This was one reason why, when he was Postmaster-General, so many air routes had been undertaken in Canada.

Free Hand Demanded For Canadian Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, July 25

A FREE hand in the spending of money for relief purposes is asked by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, in a resolution filed in the House July 23, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to bring in a measure to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council in respect of employment and farm relief, and for the maintenance of peace, order and good government in all parts of Canada, and to authorize the Governor in Council to expend for said purposes out of the consolidated revenue fund such sums as may from time to time be necessary."

Great Powers Urged to Help Smaller Ones

Best Way, Woman Justice Says, Is Ceding Right to Settle Own Affairs

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 25—At the closing session of the sixth annual seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America here yesterday, Miss Florence E. Allen, justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, urged that all nations concede the existence in other nations of pressing national problems and recognize the right of each to settle its problems in its own fashion.

The actual barrier to an understanding, she said, is the wall of prejudice built up between races down through history, and now, in these days of rationalization, the inventing of fine phrases and philosophical theories to justify this prejudice, is nothing more than an unwillingness to discover and acknowledge the virtue of other lands.

History, she continued, presents a conflict of social development, and the inevitable outcome has been the rise and fall of this or that civilization with all the accompanying hatred, suspicions, interventions and war marking the growth and decline of national groups. Yet each civilization has added its own contribution to the history of the world, and each nation should recognize what the other can accomplish and then offer assistance only when assistance is sought.

Other Considerations

There are other contributions worth considering in life besides mass production, Judge Allen said; the training of boys and girls in home, church and school is an enormous element in proper human development and, if it controls fear, hatred and avarice, and furnishes an ability to tap the well of resources in men, there will have been found that means through which nations of the earth shall concede the right for each to reach its own level.

Concerning Mexico, Miss Allen said its people had been robbed of ejidos (tracts of land to be cultivated) and subjected to peonage to an extent perhaps unequaled in the civilized world. The endurance of those people, she said, sets an example not excelled by the people of the United States who fought a revolution for freedom, and it cannot be wondered at that these Mexicans sought likewise to throw off the yoke through revolution.

With that fact in view, has any nation the right to say, she asked, that other nations, gravely troubled, have improperly solved their difficulties. With regard to the doctrine of democracy, she pointed out that it cannot be limited to any one group of people; no group has the right to say how the United States, England, France, Germany and Mexico shall govern themselves if the right to self-government has any meaning—and the slow advance from the Magna Charta down through the Declaration of Independence to the present day signified that it does—then the same right belongs to all nations.

Doctrine Long Fostered

Such, she said, was the doctrine fostered by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln, Cleveland, Wilson, and now by President Hoover, and it means that international interpretation of democracy recognized the equality of all groups, regardless of wealth and power. But this international understanding cannot come merely through the reading of history, she protested, or from the world traveler, or social students, with unusual opportunities for contact, although such methods will help. She said a far deeper understanding must be discovered, and all that is required is that nations admit the contributions that other nations are making to the civilized world.

"In our own country, the United States, we do not always obtain complete justice in solving pressing problems; the results are only approximate. Why then, should we attempt to solve the problems of the world?" she asked. "For example, property owners are sometimes drastically affected by zoning regulations in American cities, yet these laws constitute an honest effort to solve one of the city's difficulties. This example is only one of many, but it serves as a comparison to similar efforts being made by Mexico further to justify her right of non-interference.

"It is my personal opinion that, by realizing such rights, the United States will make one of its chief contributions to the world; such a realization will be an understanding that the people of Mexico, and of those countries farther south, coming through sufferings such as history has seldom seen, are entitled to forbearance and sympathy in their efforts to solve their affairs."

AUSTRIAN HOLDS LEAGUE COUNCIL PROPOSED UNION

French Counsel at The Hague Says Treaties Forbid Customs Pact

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, July 25—A statement by Prof. Erich Kauffman, the Austrian counsel defending Austro-German customs union, that the Council of the League of Nations itself urged Austria in 1925 to reach a commercial agreement of the closest possible character with the so-called succession states, drew from the French counsel, M. Paul-Boucour, today, the contention that under the terms of the Geneva protocol of 1922, governing conditions for restoration of Austrian finances, no customs union whatever is permitted. This assertion set various judges vigorously jotting down notes, M. Boncour later modified it, however, by claiming that Austria might bid for a customs union, subject to consent of the League Council.

The shadow of a political union between Austria and Germany, which is illegal under treaties except with the unanimous approval of the League Council, hovers over the case. Thus on one hand Professor Kauffman contended that the charge of violation of Austrian dependence fell to the ground since it was specifically stated in the Vienna agreement that approval of both parliaments is needed for the task of coördination of tariffs and legislation, and maintained in fact that it was his opponent's objections which were in violation of Austria's independence, since they deny Austria's right to exercise its sovereignty. He denied an ulterior motive of a customs move.

M. Boncour on the other hand referred to the proposed article in the German constitution at Weimar in 1919, which originally provided for representation of Austria in the German imperial council, after a union with Germany should have taken place, but which was suppressed after protest of the former allied nations.

According to M. Boncour, Article 88 of the St. Germains protocol was especially provided to eliminate the danger of an Austro-German political union, which might lead to disorganisation of European order.

Canada to Pay 5 Cents a Bushel On Export Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., July 25—A measure authorizing payment of five cents a bushel on export wheat, as announced in the Bennett budget, was passed by Parliament this evening. Tonight, Payments will be made direct to grain producers at any licensed elevator in the western inspection division, and to commission merchants, truck buyers or grain dealers as defined by the Canada Grain Act through the machinery of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The estimated cost of the scheme is placed at $8,500,000.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, explained the reasons for the measure as first, the low price of grain in the markets of the world; second, the price received for grain not bearing the relation to the cost of production as hitherto, and third, the necessity of a measure of relief for western Canada producers.

He felt, he said, that the effect of the measure would be widely beneficial and lessen the amount which the Dominion would have to contribute with the Provinces toward direct relief. He also referred to the encouraging effect, which perhaps could not be overestimated, especially between the Great Lakes and the mountains, where the population had been discouraged by low prices and poor crops.

Chicago Taxpayers Lose Initial Fight

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—The big "tax strike" here, tying up taxes on $500,000,000 worth of property, and incidentally helping to cut off teachers' salaries, got another big jolt yesterday, but still it goes on.

Taxpayers who organized to refuse to pay taxes until their objections were met were turned down in court. They wanted a permanent injunction to prevent the sale of their property. The judge wouldn't give it to them.

Their strike has held back $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 of taxes. That's but part of the tax money which has failed to come in, indeed only a fraction of it, but at a time when almost every city pay roll is a problem, and cash money has a wonderful meaning here for local government, the taxpayer's association declares that the properties it represents have 10 months under the law and possibly longer before they can be sold for taxes. Consequently, it is said, the decision has left the strike practically where it was before.

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Hoover Snaps Federal Purse In Face of Increasing Deficit

Orders Department Heads to Stop Spending, Pending Submission to Him by Aug. 17 Statements of Funds on Hand and Needed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25 — A demand for drastic slashes in their budgets has been conveyed to the heads of all executive departments in a personal letter from President Hoover.

The President declares that all items excepting those absolutely essential in the public interest will be excluded in the budget that he sends to Congress in December.

The seriousness of the financial situation and the prediction of a "large deficit indicated for the current fiscal year" are cited by the President as the compelling reasons that underlie his policy of utmost economy in the financing of the Government next year.

Department and bureau chiefs are requested by the President to furnish the budget bureau not later than Aug. 17, the detailed statements of appropriations available and the amounts expected to be obligated. Pending a study of these reports by the President, executive heads are called on to refrain from obligating any funds for expenditure except where the public welfare would suffer by delay.

The President's action is in effect an ultimatum to department and bureau heads, though not quite so bluntly stated. He minced no words, however, in making plain just what he has in mind.

This action by the President is another step in the drive for governmental economy that he launched before the close of the last fiscal year on June 30, when it became apparent there would be a $900,000,000 deficit on that date.

Several weeks ago the President inaugurated a series of week-end conferences at his Rapidan Camp to which he called one after another of the Cabinet officers and their principal assistants to discuss in detail where economies could be effected. In his press conferences of late, he indicated on more than one occasion that he intended sending just such a letter as has now gone out.

The President's letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, July 19, 1931.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

The July 1 estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year 1932, furnished by the departments and establishments to the bureau of the budget, indicate that, in spite of all efforts for economy, the expenditures as now contemplated by the departments and establishments will be in excess of those estimated

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DROUGHT CASTS SHADOW OF WANT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Governor Green Calls Meeting to Work Out Program to Bring Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D., July 25—Twenty-two state leaders have been asked by Gov. Warren E. Green to work out a relief program to meet the serious situation caused by drought, grasshoppers and low prices in the State. This relief commission was asked to convene July 30 at Huron, S. D., "as a solemn duty for meeting the most serious situation ever confronted by our State in its recent history."

Drought, combining with one of the worst grasshopper infestations in the United States in the last decade, has cast a shadow of actual want for fall and winter in many South Dakota districts. The feed situation is becoming acute in many sections and a food shortage will result this winter without aid from some source, Mr. E. A. Anderson, extension director of the South Dakota State College, states.

Widespread crop destruction, especially of corn, wheat and other small grains, will necessitate federal or state assistance from some source to enable the farmers to get through the winter, Mr. Anderson said, after a survey of the stricken areas, where expenditure of thousands of dollars in attempted control of grasshoppers has been unsuccessful. Counties are without further funds to carry on this work.

In districts where small grain was cut for forage, feed conditions will not be so serious as where grasshoppers have ruined small grain fields. Corn fields resemble miniature forests after a fire. Grasshopper damage is confined to central and south central portions of the State. Lack of rainfall has resulted in drought conditions elsewhere.

The meeting to be held at Huron will endeavor to "work out and prepare recommendations for the best practical effort which our State may give. The contingency brings an occasion when South Dakota citizens may show their mettle."

Zeppelin Renews Flight to Arctic

BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin arose from Staaken airdrome this morning and pointed her nose toward Leningrad on the second leg of her flight to the Arctic.

She cut her ground connections at 4:40 a. m. (10:40 p. m. Friday, E. S. T) and, after circling the field, hit her course to the east.

Weather reports indicated that the Graf would have excellent weather on the flight to Leningrad. Dr. Hugo Eckener, in command, expected to arrive there late in the afternoon.

Dr. Eckener does not plan to encircle the North Pole on this cruise, but will go from Leningrad to Archangel, thence northward to hover over Nova Zembla for observations of the glacial sheet.

Then the airship will sail up to Franz Josef Land, thence eastward to Northernland for geographical observations. The observers will look for unknown land along the Siberian coast.

The farthest point north which is likely to be reached probably will be about 82 north, 150 east.

CHILEAN STUDENTS ABANDON BARRICADE

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 25 (AP)—Students who had been barricaded in the University of Chile for two days in protest against the Government, left the university under a truce late yesterday after soldiers had fired on their stronghold. Police and students blamed each other for starting the battle.

Troops made three separate attacks on the university building, more than 3000 shots were fired there and in other parts of the down-town area.

HOOVER TURNS AGAIN TO ARMS REDUCTIONS

Speaking Tour Is Possible; French Note Under Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—With the German financial crisis passed and plans put in motion for permanent stabilization, President Hoover turned his attention today to the disarmament problem. It is probable that he will make use of a speaking engagement to discuss this issue with especial relation to the French attitude.

He was in the midst of this subject when the banking situation in Germany threatened collapse. He immediately dropped all other matters and gave his full attention to this emergency.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who had arrived in Europe several days before the German crisis became acute, was instructed by the President to postpone all his plans and concentrate on this problem. He cut short his stay in Italy and rushed to Paris for a preliminary conversation with the French and Germans and then to London, to take part with Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in the London parley.

Until this conference completed its work the President and his assistants were entirely engrossed in its problems. When the French Government on July 21 dispatched to the Secretariat of the League of Nations a lengthy memorandum, enunciating its views on armaments, the fact was noted by the President, but the matter was laid aside for future attention.

No Formal Reply to French

Now, with the German situation temporarily disposed of, the President and his advisers are again turning to the disarmament question and have taken the French note under advisement. As the French paper is a communication to the League of Nations there will be no formal reply by this or any other Government. But the contents and import of the French statement will be minutely studied and analyzed and unquestionably will be replied to, in some form or other, in the coming months.

In the 7000-word note France informed the League of Nations that it considered it had cut its armaments to an irreducible minimum.

Disarmament, France held, is a political rather than a technical question. It cannot be based on population alone, France asserted, nor in relation to the strictly limited armament imposed upon Germany and the other central powers at the end of the World War.

France injected this issue at the London Naval Conference in 1930, in the form of a demand for a "consultative pact." Senator Dwight W. Morrow (R.), of New Jersey, then Ambassador to Mexico and a member of the American delegation, was reliably reported to have favored accepting this proposal in order to bring France into a five-power agreement.

Rejected by Hoover

He persuaded Mr. Stimson to his views and they urged the matter upon the President. He rejected the proposition, however, publicly stating that he would not countenance such an arrangement. The President's stand rejected the matter, but the French refused to join into a five-power naval agreement and as a result the Franco-Italian naval situation still remains to be disposed of.

From the French memorandum to the League it is now apparent that the French Government will again raise the questions of security and arbitration when the powers sit down together at the next disarmament conference in Geneva next February.

There is a question in the minds of a great many leaders here as to whether the conference slated for Geneva next winter will actually take place as per schedule. In an authoritative State Department quarter it was observed yesterday that M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, has repeatedly remarked that the convening of a disarmament conference just before a general French election was not very opportune.

PEACE IN WORLD TO BE CENTERED ROUND CHILDREN

Educators of 20 Nations at Denver Lay Plans to Banish Causes of Ill Will

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 25—Prominent educators from more than a score of countries are arriving in this city to participate in the discussions of the fourth biennial convention of the World Federation of Education Associations, scheduled to get under way Monday at the Municipal Auditorium.

These teachers of the world's youth have been drawn here through the conviction that world peace and international understanding are to be found along the pathway blazed by the educator.

With but little faith in political panaceas as such, these college presidents, high school instructors and grade school teachers have journeyed, many of them, across seas and national boundaries for the sole purpose of initiating a program of world reconstruction through education.

"The future is in the hands of the world's children," said Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education of the State of Maine and president of the World Federation of Education Associations, in commenting on next week's convention.

"For many years the children of the various nations have been taught to look with suspicion upon peoples and governments other than their own. We are just now beginning to understand something of the fateful consequences of such a policy. We, who are responsible for the training of this and future generations of youth, are determined that instruction in suspicion and international ill will shall come to an end."

In keeping with this purpose the delegates attending this international education party are expected to develop further their plans for achieving peace through a constructive revamping of textbooks and through the coördination on a world scale of the peace efforts of the educators of the various nations. Made up of the national education associations of more than 40 nations the world federation is in a strategic position to consummate its declared purpose of promoting friendship, justice and good will among the peoples of the world.

"We will attempt to set into motion," Dr. Thomas said, "a practical program of education, including objectives, materials and methods, for the promotion of international understanding and coöperation, that systems of education may properly include for the elementary schools.

"We will institute a constructive program calculated to produce international friendship which may be reasonably carried on in secondary schools and a program of teacher

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Catalonia Guards Against Outbreak Of Radical Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 25—All eyes have been turned on Catalonia, the center of synudicalism, where for the last two days fear of repercussions from the unrest in Andalusia has prevailed.

Col. Francisco Macia, president of the Generality, made a bid to restore confidence yesterday by a powerful appeal to all Catalans for a truce in the social warfare during the critical moments when Catalonia is striving to establish its independence. He pointed out that a plebiscite on autonomy for the state is fixed for Aug. 2, and that an outbreak of unrest may be fatal to this measure. When the statute is approved, he added, Catalonia will be able to settle for itself the special difficulties peculiar to the region.

The Central Government in its turn has agreed not to proceed with measures against the syndicalists likely to provoke a tumult in Catalonia.

Whether or not efforts of Colonel Macia and the Central Government to check the syndicalist agitation will be successful remains to be seen. Shooting between police and massed revolutionary forces broke out in Barcelona today, and several persons were injured. The Barcelona newspaper of the syndicalists has exhorted workers to keep calm.

Taxicab Riding On Auction Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

THE economic depression has made taxicab riding in Tokyo a profession for expert bargainers.

Independent taxicab drivers, who swarm the streets of Japan's capital in small American motorcars, have cut the old minimum fare rate of one yen, 50 cents, to as little as 20 sen, 10 cents, for short trips.

Residents stop cruising taxis in the streets and bargain for their use, often spending as much as 20 minutes to get an attractive price for a five-minute trip. Drivers seem to enjoy the bargaining as much as the thrifty citizens.

Paris Pushes Amity in Rome And Moscow

Rapprochement Between Nations Helps to Clear Political Problems

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 25—A French policy of reconciliation, not only with Germany, but also with Russia and Italy is apparent from recent developments. Not only has the past week witnessed the first intimate conversation on record between a German Chancellor and a French Prime Minister, but the Paris conversations last week-end, and the London conference which followed, brought M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, and M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, into contact with Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister.

There are persistent expressions of opinion in quarters usually well informed that France and Italy may yet find some way of reaching an agreement on the naval questions which have long been keeping them apart.

Germany's financial plight has, so to speak, pushed the naval question off the front page for the moment, but there is no reason to believe the visit of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, undertaken primarily to prepare the way for the disarmament conference next February, will fail to attain definite results. The new Franco-German rapprochement, which is the outstanding accomplishment of the past week's negotiations, is an excellent foundation stone for progress toward limitation of armaments.

Just as naval affairs have been relegated to the background during the big financial parleys, so another encouraging development has failed to receive the attention it deserves. This is the improved relationship between France and Russia, which already has brought an end to a practical embargo on trade between these two countries.

There is no likelihood that France and Russia will immediately resume the intimate relationship which existed before the war, but dealings between them have recently been placed on a new and more cordial basis. Having experimented from last October till June with a régime of almost complete prohibition of trade, they found it did not pay, and by mutual agreement on July 16, repealed decrees which had raised an almost insurmountable barrier to commerce.

According to a statement by M. Louis Rollin, Minister of Commerce, in this morning's Le Matin, both countries lost heavily as a result of the action taken last October when France inaugurated a licensing system, which greatly reduced imports from Russia, and the Soviets, in retaliation, practically closed Russian markets to French goods. French exports to Russia fell from 22,000,000 francs to 5,000,000 per month, and if the arrangement in force last winter had continued, the balance of trade by the end of this year would have been unfavorable to France by about 15,000,000,000 francs ($600,000,000).

But now all this has been changed and two Russian experts have arrived in Paris to place orders with French manufacturers. France intends to get its share of Russian business in competition with the United States, Britain and Italy.

Hungary Follows German Lead With Emergency Finance Rules

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, July 25—Hungary, which immediately followed Germany in introducing emergency financial legislation, has further closely imitated the Reich in a new draft bill introduced in Parliament. Since the government majority parties have approved these measures, the bill will today become law without parliamentary discussion. The new law gives the Government far-reaching powers to produce a balanced budget and restoration of order in national economy and credit.

The Government's activity is to be supervised by a committee of 33 members (22 from Parliament and two senators) with the possible addition of outside experts as advisers. Expenditure is to be reduced to a minimum by reduction in the salaries of a number of state officials, and reduction in pensions, while the state income is to be increased by additional taxes, turnover and petrol taxes and railway fares particularly, and taxes in arrears are to be collected immediately.

From these measures the Government hopes to obtain about 30,000,000 pengoe (more than $1,000,000) which will serve as a basis for new credit to be obtained immediately through issuing new interest-bearing treasury bonds. Publication of any news damaging to Hungarian economy or credit also is to be punishable by one year's imprisonment.

Meanwhile the present financial restrictions are seriously affecting marketing of the harvest which is now in process. Yesterday's parliamentary debate on fall wheat prices revealed the fact that in one week wheat prices fell more than 30 pengoe per ton, mainly due to the fact that corn dealers cannot command the necessary financial means, while at the same time farmers are compelled to throw wheat on the market.

The Government officially declared it expected very soon to remedy the matter as far as the financial restrictions are responsible. In the same debate, Dr. Johan Bud, Minister of Commerce, declared the existing trade treaties, and those soon to be concluded with Italy and Czechoslovakia, are expected to supply large export markets for Hungarian wheat.

RELIEF PLAN FOR GERMANY UNDER WAY

World Bank Acting Upon Cash Help Measures Decided at London

BANK OF ENGLAND DISPATCHING GOLD

Reich Government Expected No More but People Are Disappointed

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 25—Airplanes carrying gold across the Channel from the Bank of England to hard-pressed continental depositors continue to leave here frequently. Little by little, however, the decisions of the recent seven-power conference are being placed in operation, and are having a tempering effect upon the financial uncertainty caused by the German crisis.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, last night received a cable from Mr. Gates W. McGarrah, president of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, announcing that prompt action is being taken by that institution to carry out such portions of the conference's recommendations as are within its sphere.

This includes setting up a national committee representing the central banks to go into Germany's further credit needs, including the question of converting short-term credits into long-term ones. Meanwhile the committee of treasury experts, representing all the seven powers, held a further meeting here in furtherance of its task of promoting application of the Hoover moratorium plan.

It is understood that yet another committee which is likely to comprise Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, economic adviser to the Bank of England, Sir Robert Kindersley, who was senior British representative on the Dawes committee, and Wallenburg, Swedish economist and banker, is, on invitation of the German Government, proceeding to Berlin to advise on measures there being taken.

During the week-end Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Henry Stimson, American Secretary of State, also will converge upon Berlin, where their visit, though not intended for detailed financial discussions, will enable them to appraise the situation at first hand and help stability generally by showing how strong is international sympathy with the efforts Germany is making for itself. Mr. Stimson is expected back here early next week.

Bruening and Curtius Confer With President

BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—The German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, returned with Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, from the London conference today and almost immediately proceeded to the presidential palace to report the results of the meeting to President von Hindenburg.

Then Dr. Bruening hastened to the Chancellery for an urgent Cabinet session at which Germany's plight was discussed.

Of the many sober actualities which had to be kept in mind by the Cabinet members was the fact that the Stimson visit held out no hope of immediate new credits from abroad but, at the most, would bring to the Government advice from a friendly source.

"Self-help" therefore was the keynote of the session and one of the most urgent items was the problem of how to effect quick resumption of formal bank payments without risking runs by depositors and subsequent big bank failures.

The present restrictions keep money in the banks but they have resulted in a freezing of commercial payments which has been recognized as threatening disaster both to banks and industrial concerns.

Linked with this urgent matter is the problem of the Reichsbank direction. The storm of criticism against Dr. Hans Luther, head of the bank, has not been confined to the press—even some of his friends in government circles privately point out that he is a capable man but should hold a Cabinet post rather than the bank presidency at such a time as this.

It was not out of the question therefore that Dr. Luther might emerge after today's Cabinet meeting as Minister of Finance, with Dr. Hjalmer Schacht supplanting him as head of the Reichsbank.

In that case Hermann Dietrich, Finance Minister, would take over the portfolio of Minister of Economics.

While official Germany prepared today to play host to statesmen of the United States and Great Britain, ordinary citizens worried about pay day.

At the end of the month, when pay day is supposed to come, the Reichsbank will have to meet payments of 2,000,000,000 marks (about $48,000,000). Civil servants have been informed by radio that they will get only half their due on July 31, with the rest to follow in 10 days.

The enormous demand on the Reichsbank gave rise to universal debate about whether the cash would be available to pay off the nation. Citizens who have been skimping along with little money hope for the best.

Payments of weekly wages are to be staggered so that demands for cash will not hit the banks all together.

Greece Demands Debt

ATHENS, Greece, July 25 (AP)—The Greek Government today notified the Bank for International Settlements

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

TAX EQUALIZING AS RURAL SCHOOL AID IS PROPOSED

Maine Commissioner Would Have Wealthy Communities Help Poorer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Maine — Taxation of prosperous communities in order to supplement educational funds of rural districts is offered as a solution to Maine's problem of providing rural and town schools with comparable educational standards, by Mr. Bertram E. Packard, Commissioner of Education.

Although Maine has had an equalization fund for a number of years, revenue for public school support has been derived from inadequate sources, Mr. Parkard says. Wealthy communities have had no difficulties in providing satisfactory schools, but smaller and more remote districts, confronted with the problem of high property taxation, are said to find it impossible in some cases to maintain even a minimum standard of education.

The plan of equalization, to work out satisfactorily, should be arranged to guarantee small communities with a standard educational program, the commissioner continues. In case the tax rate is equal to or in excess of the average state taxation, the State would step in and subsidize to a sufficient extent to procure at least a minimum educational standard. Then, if the small town wishes to pay the full amount of its tax, it can be assured of the standard school and standard equipment.

New and improved traveling facilities have improved the situation in some respects, Mr. Packard states. Furthermore, towns near enough to each other have consolidated their schools, reducing the pro rata cost entailed in sparsely populated vicinities. Through this pooling of assets, a higher educational standard can be obtained. Where traveling is not easy, however, the tax problem is again encountered.

Mr. Packard hopes that an organized plan to solve this problem of equalized educational opportunity will be ready for presentation at the next session of the legislature.

RELIEF PLAN FOR GERMANY UNDER WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

that it cannot agree to the suspension of installments of reparations payments by Bulgaria. The Government alleged Bulgaria has failed to pay installments due in April, May and June, contrary to treaty obligations and not in agreement with the Hoover war debt proposal.

French Gold at New High

PARIS, July 25—Gold reserves in the Bank of France set an all-time record today. The total passed 57,000,000,000 francs (about $2,280,000,000), due to heavy shipments from England. The record followed the heaviest day's gold imports yesterday. Seven airplanes landed 10 tons of gold at Le Bourget, while trains carried four tons totaling $20,000,000, from England. French bankers announced they intended to continue purchases as long as sterling remains at a level making it profitable.

Portugal Accepts Plan

LISBON, Portugal, July 25 (AP)—The Portuguese Government today announced officially its "acceptance in principle" of the Hoover moratorium proposals with certain reservations regarding payments in kind. A Portuguese financial expert is on the way to London to take up these reservations with the committee of Young Plan experts there.

FISHER CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

Massachusetts will be represented at the Fisher Body Craftsmen's Guild competition in Detroit by two youthful craftsmen, Warren Langhanner of Springfield and Constant Bouchard of Topsfield.

They were judged the most skillful among the many Massachusetts boys who constructed miniature Napoleonic coach models in the $50,000 competition sponsored by the guild. In addition to the Detroit trip, with all expenses paid, these two winners will receive $50 in cash and an opportunity to re-submit their models at Detroit for a national award—one of the four university scholarships to be given.

Gardner Museum Catalogue

A 450-page catalogue of the exhibited paintings and drawings in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston, has been printed for the Museum's trustees. Mr. Philip Hendy, formerly assistant keeper at the Wallace Collection in London, devoted the past three years to continuous research in Europe concerning the history of the paintings in the collection and the life and work of their authors. The result is model example of scholarship in the text and a profusely illustrated book that is not at all in line with the usual art catalogue. Instead of stopping with the customary dry physical details and perfunctory historical notes, this catalogue is written in a readable personal style, with a thumbnail portrait of each of the more important artists to give clues to their periods and accomplishments. Mr. Hendy based his studies upon attributions by Mr. Bernhard Berenson, who recommended to Mrs. Gardner the purchase of the greater part of the collection. The Isabella Stewart Gardner collection takes its place among the leading art ensembles of the world because of the quality and number of its portraits by masters—Massaccio, Uccello, Raphael, Dürer, Holbein, Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Velásquez, Manet, Degas and many others—and because of the comprehensiveness of its possession of 60 paintings by the leading Italians from Giotto to Guardi.

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HOOVER ORDERS TIGHT FEDERAL PURSE STRINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

as of June 1, and also in excess of those made actually during the fiscal year 1931.

In view of the fact that our receipts are materially falling off from the amount estimated at the time of the preparation of the budget for 1932, and of the consequent large deficit indicated for the current fiscal year, I wish again to bring to your attention the seriousness of our financial situation and desire that you assure yourself that all those in your department are impressed with the urgent need for economies and postponements in view of this emergency.

The situation is a serious one and demands that we all make the most earnest efforts to eliminate or postpone all activities such as may be so treated without serious detriment to the public welfare.

You have been requested to furnish to the bureau of the budget for my information not later than Aug. 17 a statement of appropriations available for expenditure during the current and subsequent fiscal years, with an indication of the amounts expected to be obligated therefrom and the contemplated ultimate savings.

Pending the compilation and analysis on this statement, I wish to suggest that you refrain from obligating money actually available for expenditure during the current fiscal year except in those cases where such postponement or elimination will clearly be to the detriment of the public welfare.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER.

HORTICULTURIST DEVELOPS BERRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's white huckleberry, recently discovered near one of the State's test farms, is followed by a new raspberry, developed under the supervision of Mr. C. F. Williams, of the horticulture staff of the State College of Agriculture.

The breeding work with the new raspberry has been under way for five years, Mr. Williams announced. Experiments were conducted on the college experimental farm. Plants will be taken to various parts of the State for further testing.

The cross which Mr. Williams has been breeding for the past five years has the good qualities of the native raspberry and the vigor of Asiatic stock.

Helping Him to Keep His Balance

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Rhode Island Bank Resources Advance

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25 (AP)—Despite a decline in commercial business during the past 12 months, the total resources of Rhode Island banks, trust companies and savings institutions were at a new high June 30, according to a consolidated balance sheet made public yesterday by Latimer W. Ballou, State Bank Commissioner.

An increase in savings deposits accounts for the net increase in resources, the balance sheet showed.

Savings bank resources were $193,612,714.31 on June 30 and $187,891,619.19 a year ago. Trust company and state bank resources amounted to $352,624,288.81, compared to $347,969,514.93 a year ago.

California Speeds Public Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — Gov. James Rolph Jr.'s program for speeding up the construction of public works to relieve unemployment is being pushed forward rapidly, reports from the State Department of Public Works indicate.

In the division of highways, 6261 men are employed on improvements that represent an outlay of $16,117,000. The division of architecture has 2042 men at work on its various projects, and plans to add 1650 more workers during the third quarter of the year.

The activities of the division of water resources, although largely technical, comprehends work costing $1,658,000. The regular staff of 250 men working on these projects is said to represent a considerable increase, made necessary by the expanding services of this division.

LEVIATHAN GETS TELEVISION TEST

Successful television communication was established last night, between the Leviathan, on its way to Nova Scotia, and WIXAV, the short-wave station, operated by WBZ of Springfield.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and George Bancroft motion picture actor, were both seen and heard by those aboard the Leviathan in a program from WIXAV. After the transmission, communication was established by radio telephone with Captain Randall of the Leviathan, who reported that the pictures were clear, despite the fact that the ship was running through fog and damp weather, and that there was considerable static on the wireless telephone.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Song of Love" (film).

EVENTS SUNDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: open for inspection, 1:30 to 5.

Cohasset: carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephens Church, 3 to 4. Program as follows:

1. L'Arlesienne (Fantasie) ..... Bizet
2. Old Black Joe ..... Foster
3. Hymns:
   (a) The Dawn of God's Dear Sabbath ..... Wesley
   (b) Father, Again In Jesus' Name ..... Barnby
4. Dear Old Pal of Mine ..... Ditts Rice
5. Second Bonatina ..... Steibelt
6. Noordsee (North-Sea) ..... Rubinstein
7. Chaconne ..... Durand
8. Ich Liebe Dich (I Love Thee) ... Grieg
9. Si Tu M'aimais (If You Loved Me) ..... L. Denza

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: motion picture, "Australia's Wild Northwest," 2 and 3.

Boston Mycological Club: exhibition of mushrooms, Horticultural Hall, 12 to 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Mondays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings. Prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Throughout the summer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special loan exhibit of gifts from the Princess Kalymi Songkla of Siam to the Park School, Brookline, including toys, brassware, basketry and musical instruments. New collection of Javanese objects, including painted wooden dolls, nobles and dancing girl, and ten set made of cloves. Throughout the summer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Scherwee Studios, 965 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (390kc-308m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 Bostonians, Will Dodge, director.
8:15 NBC, Bavarian Peasant Band.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar: Belle Baker; John Fogarty, tenor; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maze of Melody.
5:28 Scores; organ recital.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale.
6:09 Sport review; temperature.
6:15 Phil Emmerton's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 Address by Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sandy MacFarlane, songs.
9:00 NBC, National High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Ciara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Duci Kerekjarto, violinist.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five: Skit.

WNAC, Boston (230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Round"; sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 "Plantation Echoes"; recorded.
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news.
7:15 Roxbury Old Home Week Program; band; speakers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Philco Dance Orchestra; "Old Stager."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 "World in Review."
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonizers; vocal duo; Leon Bloom's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat; "Finnigan's Fortune."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one-man show.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Eva Langley.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program. Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Frontier Days Rodeo," from Cheyenne, Wyo.
6:00 Winegar's Barn Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, The Vagabonds.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps," "Tip" O'Neill.
7:45 Variety Three.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, monologist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 26

WEEI, Boston (590kc-308m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, "The African Question," Carveth Wells.
2:15 NBC, The Caribbeans; marimba band.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass": soloists; orchestra.
7:27 Announcements; garden talks; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Possett, violinist.
9:15 NBC, Russian Singers.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude."
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Ravinia Opera Concert; symphony orchestra.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
6:30 NBC, Radio Luminaries.
6:45 Microphonians Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, American Pro-Art String Quartet.
7:15 Penia Tango Troubadours.
7:30 Studio musical programs.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Blow the Man Down."
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, Adolphe Dumont conductor.
10:15 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foisey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:30 Program from Braves Field.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
8:45 Manhattan Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Around the Samovar.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
12:00 CBS, Hollywood Gardens Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Sir Walter Layton, from London.
12:45 CBS, The French Trio.
2:30 Organ recital.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
0:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Rex Cox-Cleveland.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

On the Esplanade

SUNDAY EVENING, 8:30 P. M.

1. Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
2. First Movement, Symphony in B minor "Unfinished" ..... Schubert
3. "The Sleigh Ride" ..... Mozart
4. Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes" ..... Liszt

Interval

5. Waltz, "Artists' Life" ..... Strauss
6. "Turkey in the Straw" ..... Guion
7. "Reve Angelique" ..... Rubinstein
8. Selection, "The Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert

Reproduced Knox Home Dedicated

THOMASTON, Maine, July 25—An authentic reproduction of "Montpelier," Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox's homestead, was dedicated here today as a lasting tribute to the Boston bookseller who abandoned his store in Cornhill to become George Washington's chief of artillery.

Among the distinguished persons participating in the dedication ceremony were Gov. William Tudor Gardiner and Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher and philanthropist and a native of Maine. Mr. Curtis contributed largely to the $100,000 raised by the Knox Memorial Association and the General Knox Chapter of the D. A. R., for the construction of the building.

At the opening of the ceremony, the Rev. Gilbert S. Lee read Scriptural selections from the Bible which had been presented to the Congregational Church by General Knox. Among the speakers were Governor Gardiner, Mr. Curtis, Mrs. Charles A. Creighton of Thomaston; Dr. Henry F. Fowler, great grandson of General Knox; Mrs. Florence W. Danforth of Skowhegan, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mr. William R. Pattangall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

The edifice has 18 rooms including an oval room similar to the one in which General and Mrs. Knox gave parties. Many of the original pieces of furniture are being returned to the house which is to be maintained as a museum. The rooms are large and high-studded. The original homestead was said to contain 24 fireplaces. The brick-floored kitchen has an eight-foot fireplace, Dutch oven, rows of iron and brass pots and other equipment used in preparing the far-famed fare which guests always found at the Knox board. The general's top buggy and his tin bath tub are a few of the many pieces which have been preserved.

MANITOBA DEPRIVED OF LUMBER MARKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—An effort is being made to have the law prohibiting the export of pulpwood from Manitoba rescinded. The effect of such action on the part of the Government, it is pointed out, will be to restore an industry bringing a revenue of $750,000 annually to its different branches, and netting the Government a revenue of $40,000.

Before the law became effective, Manitoba pulpwood was shipped to about 30 paper mills in Minnesota and Wisconsin. This market has been lost now, and a further result has been to deprive a great many settlers in northern Manitoba of remunerative employment.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. George A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur B. Garber, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Arthur B. Garber, Chicago, Ill.
Orah McCoy, Chicago, Ill.
Andrew W. Gillette, Denver, Colo.
Gertrude Gillette, Denver, Colo.
George A. Quance, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. George A. Quance, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Flora C. Beach, Medina, N. Y.
Violet M. Beach, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gladys E. Beach, Medina, N. Y.
Robert C. Beach, Medina, N. Y.
I. J. Beach, Medina, N. Y.
Mrs. Joseph M. Pratt, La Grange, Ill.
Joseph M. Pratt, La Grange, Ill.
George C. Pratt, La Grange, Ill.
Mrs. L. W. Neville, Detroit, Mich.
L. W Neville, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. John Megraw, Ventnor, N. J.
Mrs. A. R. Standring, Ocean City, N. J.
James R. Megraw, Philadelphia, Penna.
Roy N. Springer, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Penna Matson, Clarton, Mo.
Miss Mary Whistler Wood, Florence, Italy.
Frederic E. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
Kathryne L. Springer, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ruth Stockton, Atlanta, Ga.
Sara Cohen, New York, N. Y.
Bessie White, Ridgewood, N. J.
O. W. Moran, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Gus Propp, Storm Lake, Iowa.
Mrs. E. A. Croll, Sioux City, Iowa.
Frank Raggerty, Storm Lake, Iowa.
Vincent E. Peterson, Alta, Iowa.
E. V. Ruth Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Florence B. Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Eleanor L. Plummer, Portsmouth, Va.
Erle C. Lemmermann, Baltimore, Md.
Robert C. Lemmermann, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Julia L. Harne, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Frances J. England, Pueblo, Colo.
Mrs. Leota Dye, Pueblo, Colo.
Mrs. Gunda Sutton, Garrison, N. D.
Mrs. Lulu E. Ward, Dickinson, N. D.
Mrs. L. T. Irvin, Akron, Ohio.
Lonnie T. Irvin, Akron, Ohio.
Alice F. Odell, Adams, Mass.
Susan M. Dach, Adams, Mass.
Emily D. Ramp, Cleveland, Ohio.
John W. Ramp, Cleveland, Ohio.
Laverne Ramp, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dorothy Ramp, Cleveland, Ohio.

ARTS BUILDING WORK WILL BE RESUMED

Work on the 20-story Professional Arts Building in Boston is to be resumed Monday, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mayor James M. Curley in behalf of Mr. W. J. McDonald, president of the New England Building Inc., promoters of the enterprise.

Construction on this building, to be erected on Stuart Street, directly behind the Copley-Plaza Hotel at a cost of $3,500,000 was begun on Dec. 4, 1930, but was held up for several months after foundations had been laid.

SEA VALLEY NAMED THE 'CORSAIR GORGE'

The submarine valley discovered near the southeast edge of Georges Banks last year by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will henceforth be known as "Corsair Gorge," it became known yesterday.

New charts of the region give it that designation, in honor of the survey vessel which discovered it, formerly J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair. The valley, not previously known to exist, is a half-mile deep in places.

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WOOL MARKETS SAID TO STEADILY SHOW PROGRESS

British Merchant in Boston Finds Volume of Business Growing

Steady improvements are taking place in the world's wool markets, according to a statement made today by Mr. William Hunter, managing director of Francis Willey & Company of Bradford, Eng., who is now in Boston. Because commodity values have been liquidated to the point where they are fully down to "gold parity," in consequence of which world bankers are expected to consider credits more favorably, Mr. Hunter believes that conditions are ripe for improvement.

The British wool merchant, who has been studying trade conditions in a recent tour throughout Canada and the United States, points to the large volume of business which worsted mills in this country have done in the past few months as an indication of better days in the wool business.

"All of the worsted mills in New England," says Mr. Hunter, "except those producing bright luster cloths, are very busy, many of them operating night shifts and they have contracts which in a number of cases will carry them well along into the fall. This condition at the mills is the natural consequence of the long period of hand-to-mouth buying on the part of the retail and wholesale distributors, which has reduced manufactured stocks to an extremely low basis and has placed the entire market in a very healthy position.

"Manufacturers of women's wear and of woolens have not felt the impetus of buying to the same extent that the worsted men's wear producers have experienced it, but there is evidence of improvement in those divisions of the industry also. A vogue for light-weight women's worsted fabrics is reported as developing on both sides of the Atlantic which promises to be of more than average proportions and the woolen mills just recently have commenced to get more than sampling orders.

"Prices for wool already have advanced noticeably both here and abroad and under the pressure of business now current are bound to harden still further if demand continues with anything like its present intensity. After all, wool prices still are very low and generally below the cost of production, a condition which cannot long continue."

It is Mr. Hunter's conviction that the United States will import more foreign wool this coming season from the producing countries of the southern hemisphere than for several years. At the rate at which wool is being consumed in this country at the present time, such an outcome is inevitable, Mr. Hunter believes.

Asked concerning the effect of the Hoover moratorium upon international debts and the action of the London Conference in furthering that proposal, he said that the proposal had been received with great commendation on the part of the European wool trade and of business men and bankers generally as a most statesmanlike and helpful suggestion.

So far as the London Conference is concerned, he thought that the benefits to be derived therefrom would depend, in large measure, upon the extent to which a plan for meeting long-term credits upon the Continent might proceed from the London deliberations. Short-term credit arrangements evidently have been satisfactorily arranged, and this is a good thing in itself, affording a breathing space which is sorely needed and probably assuring a foundation upon which long-term credits can be predicated.

HINGHAM TO OPEN ITS EARLY HOUSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HINGHAM, Mass.—Hingham announces the opening of a group of old houses on Tuesday, July 28. This little town has remained little changed by modern trends and its wide, elm-shaded streets are typical of the early New England village.

The Old Ship Church, whose name is derived from the peculiar shape of its hand curved timbers, is to celebrate its 200the anniversary during the week. Other time-honored structures to be open to the public on Tuesday include the Old Gay homestead and the Lincoln house. The Old Ordinary, formerly a tavern on the Boston Post Road and now maintained as a museum of Hingham relics by the Hingham Historical Society, also will be on view.

China Arming To Suppress Revolt

SHANGHAI, July 25 (AP)—Official pronouncements at both Peiping and Nanking last night discarded previous pretences that peace reigned, and sounded a clarion call for arms to suppress the rebel, Gen. Shih Yu-san.

In Peiping, Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria and ally of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, issued a manifesto branding Shih Yu-san as "condemned and ostracized in the eyes of the nation." Chang announced that Manchurian forces, loyally supporting Nanking and national unity, would surge southward and destroy him.

His Manchurians, asserted Chang, hitherto had refrained from taking the offensive, hoping Shih Yu-san might see the error of his ways and repledge loyalty to Nanking. However, Shih Yu-san on July 20 had occupied the important railway junction at Shihchachuang, 160 miles south of Peiping, thereby irrevocably stamping himself an enemy of the state.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the strength which Shih Yu-san will be able to array against the legions of Nanking and Manchuria, probably nearly 200,000 strong.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate west winds.

All of New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southwest to west winds, becoming variable, and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July25	Max. July24		8 a.m. July25	Max. July24
Atlantic City	75	78	Nantucket	72	76
Bismarck, N.D.	70	102	New Orleans	80	92
Boston	73	85	New York	74	84
Buffalo	64	72	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Calgary	52		North Platte	70	94
Charleston	80	90	Philadelphia	76	84
Chicago	68	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	114
Cincinnati	64	82	Pittsburgh	66	82
Denver	72	96	Portland, Me.	68	78
Eastport, Me.	56	60	Raleigh	76	92
Hatteras	78	84	St. Louis	70	86
Helena, Mont.	74	94	St. Paul	72	92
Huron, S. D.	72	96	Salt Lake City	78	106
Jacksonville	80	90	San Francisco	56	68
Kansas City	70	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	84
Key West	84	90	Seattle	54	74
Los Angeles	72	86	Tampa	80	92
Memphis	72	80	Washington	74	80
Miami, Fla.	86	90	Wichita, Kan.	74	92
Montreal	66	80	Williston, N.D.	68	104

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:50 p. m., Sunday 9:31 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

WORCESTER TAX RATE JUMPS

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25 (AP)—Worcester's tax rate for 1931 is $32.20, the highest it has been in the history of the city, it was announced by George B. Hurlburt, chairman of the board of assessors, yesterday. The figure represents an increase of $3.80 over the rate paid for the past two years.

HOUGHTON'S
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.
BOSTON
Beginning Monday!
ANNUAL AUGUST
Furniture Sale
Offering The Greatest Values In High Grade Furniture Within The Memory Of Anyone In Our Furniture Section.
We have combined all our resources and enthusiasm into making "August Days" real "Home Days"—days of exceptional value giving. We've worked! We've planned! Manufacturers have coöperated with us to bring to the homemaker of New England—even in an era of low prices — values in fashion-right furniture that are phenomenal—with quality rigidly maintained. We can and do point with pride to this—our GREATEST AUGUST FURNITURE SALE.
FIFTH FLOOR

Painters and Decorators
We make a specialty of
Churches
Institutions
Large Buildings,
Johnson & Foster Co.
Painters and Decorators
Davis Square, Somerville, Mass.
Somerset 0280

Jays Boston Franklin Place

Two Months More of Summer . . . .
Fifty-seven days remain for the enjoyment of fresh and charming Summer clothes such as you may find at Jays . . . with the advantage of our Clearance Prices.
For Women and Misses who would fill-in their Mid-Summer Wardrobes, there never was a better time than NOW.

HUMANE SOCIETY PLANS INCREASE IN ITS ACTIVITIES

Organization in Maryland County to Hold Horse Show in September

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25—Increased activities in connection with old programs and added new ones have made this summer the busiest in the history of the Humane Society of Baltimore County. This organization was founded in 1927 to care for unfortunate animals in the county and to foster a thought of kindness toward them, especially among the children.

The founders were a group of women many of whom had belonged to the Animal Refuge Association, which performs similar functions in Baltimore City. The number of dogs in Baltimore County needing assistance became so great that it was impossible for the city humane societies to care for them, and the problem had grown sufficiently large to demand special attention.

At the present time, the Humane Society gives shelter to as many as 14 dogs a day. The service also includes cats and horses. The society maintains a pleasant, roomy group of kennels and a truck, and sends for and removes animals upon receiving a request from owners who are unable to keep them. Stray animals are picked up on notification.

Whenever possible, homes are found for the strayed or abandoned pets, as many as 150 having been so placed in a single year. The society also boards a considerable number of pets while the owners are away in summer, making a nominal charge to cover expenses.

The activities of the society are carried on with an intimate, human touch, and nothing of the "dog-catcher" atmosphere is manifest in its workings. An illustration of its informality, and of the deep personal interest of the members, is found in an incident which occurred a few days ago.

The head of a household, forced to make drastic reductions in expenses, brought two small mongrel puppies to the society headquarters and explained that he could not afford to buy the required licenses for them. His two little girls to whom the puppies belonged were at home, grief-stricken.

One of the members of the society, learning of the case, bought the licenses with his own funds, and the puppies were returned with all possible speed to their small owners.

The 300 members of the society now are engaged in preparing for their second annual horse show, to be held on Sept. 19 at the Timonium Fair Grounds. This feature, inaugurated last year, was a pronounced success, and plans for making it a yearly event have matured.

Tax System Decried In Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—A thorough readjustment of the tax system to achieve a more equitable distribution, as well as a general overhauling of the economic administration of the municipal government to eliminate unnecessary expenditures, is the aim of the coöperative movement just announced by the Philadelphia Real Estate Board and the Philadelphia Federation of Construction Industry, according to Mr. C. William Spiess, president of the Real Estate Board.

"No time need be wasted in demonstrating that the tax burden resting upon real estate is too heavy," Mr. Spiess said. "The inequality of this burden is shown by the present condition of the local market, and exists not only in Philadelphia but in the majority of cities.

"We recognize that there is no hope of decreasing taxes as long as public expenditures continue to rise. We do, however, believe that a more equitable distribution of the tax burden must be reached.

With the formation of the Federation of Construction Industry, Mr. Spiess pointed out, it is possible to enlist the support of banking, construction, etc., with the real estate interests in the task of laying out a sound real estate tax program.

A committee of realtors, headed by Mr. Spiess, was formed yesterday, for the purpose of establishing a trade division of representatives of the board in the federation.

Tin Can Admits No Serious Rival

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 25—If the United States were cut off from the rest of the world, one of the things it would find hard to do without would be the tin can.

Tin, says the United States Bureau of Mines, is the only metal of which the United States consumes more than $20,000,000 worth and yet remains a negligible producer. In fact, it adds, the value of tin annually imported for consumption ranges from $60,000,000 to more than $100,000,000 and accounts for almost half of the world production. Annual domestic production amounts to less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the world's total output.

To the food-packing, automobile and building industries tin is indispensable. Widespread opinion that the world's reserves of tin are very limited, has encouraged research for other materials. Much study has been given to the problem of finding a substitute for the tin can, but no tin-free container has yet been developed to offer serious competition.

Glass containers have been used successfully, but advantage of display of contents does not in many cases outweigh the higher cost and difficulties of transportation. Experiments have been made with stainless steel cans, but the high cost and difficulties of opening them have made their use thus far uneconomical. Research is also being carried on to develop a practical aluminum can.

Tin foil is meeting severe competition as a food wrapper in "cellophane," a transparent cellulose product and in various waxed papers, the bureau points out.

Youth Groups Join To Aid Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif. — Consolidation of the Youth Prohibition Movement, reported to have more than 1000 local members, with the Allied Forces for Prohibition has been effected here. The former Youth Prohibition Movement will be known as the Allied Youth for Prohibition, the youth division of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, which has headquarters at 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A belief that it could more effectively work for prohibition led the local organization to affiliate itself with the national group, whose chairman is Dr. Daniel A. Poling. Under the leadership of the national organization, officers announce that they plan a campaign of education throughout southern California in preparation for the 1932 presidential elections.

The national organization of the Allied Forces for Prohibition is a flexible one, Mr. Edwin Vechte, vice-president, declared, and lends itself to individual working of local groups according to the needs of each locality. The financing of local work is expected to be accomplished through community effort. Officers of the organization are Mr. Paul Psuetze, president; Mr. Richard Parker, vice-president; Miss Helen Spining, secretary, and Mr. Francis Martin, treasurer.

Cool Glimpse of Sun-Baked Queensland

BARRON FALLS IN FLOOD
One of Australia's Beauty Spots That Takes Tourists into the Steaming Hot Regions of the North

Chugging 'Outback' Mountain Train Strikes Famous Queensland Cascade

Wild Region of Northern Australia Breaks Into Roar of Great Waterfall as Train Winds Round Passes and Canyons in Great Natural Wonderland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRNS, Queensl.—The decrepit-looking train that leaves Cairns once a day for the Atherton Tableland is surely a relic of railroad history. The huge locomotive seems powerful in the same way that an elephant does, cumbersome and ungainly. Every compartment of the train is loosely coupled, the object being to enable the carriages to negotiate the sharp turns and loops without danger of derailment. Slung over the handle of every door is a canvas water bottle and tin cup, and before the train leaves every bag is filled with clear fresh water. A cooling drink from this none-too-inviting bag is much appreciated.

The morning was sultry. Few people were about other than the actual passengers and by the time these had boarded the train the station was almost deserted. With a series of heavy jolts the train commenced to move.

The writer's only carriage companion was a little Chinese, silent and sleepy. After a time the latter lifted onto the seat a huge bag of potatoes and lay himself down to rest, using the bag as a pillow.

Hardly had the train steamed away from the neat little station before it began to climb. A sharp turn inland had brought it to the foot of the Dividing Range. With a graceful sweep thousands of fertile acres rear up the mountain sides. Everywhere are plantations of sugar-cane. In some cases it is the tender green of the young shoots; elsewhere it is the dull green of the more mature growth. Here and there, where the cane is ready to cut, the fire has been through and burnt off the dry leaves, leaving only the tall scorched canes.

As the train ascended the range, the panorama became extensive and included the blue of the distant ocean. Cairns, in the distance, seemed a town of diminutive dwellings The climbing went on in earnest. Stuttering puffs and slipping wheels seemed to invoke a muscular effort from every passenger. Then the summit was reached, and the train began to career along the narrow track at breakneck pace. One wondered how it kept the track as for miles and miles it rattled and shook, swayed and swerved, clattered and bumped. With a mighty roar it rushed into the sudden darkness of tunnels and as suddenly out again into dazzling light Down the gullies we bounded, around boulders, over frail bridges across the ravines and up the steep inclines.

The train rushed along a narrow gallery of rock not more than 18 feet wide, from the edge of which a precipice dived into depths of deep blue shadow. Deep down in the bed of the ravine the Barron River glittered. Abysmal depths of blue mist and infinite quiet enfolded the whole scene. Like a tiny creeping creature the train threaded its way over the range, unfolding with every twist and turn a new aspect of the scene.

The passengers were permitted to leave the train at the famous Barron Falls, where massive mountain sides edge the river in on both banks and the falls spill between them like a silver scarf spread over black rocks.

Called back by the shrill whistle of the engine, they returned to the station.

In a little over 4½ hours the railway had risen from almost sea level to more than 3000 feet above. The whole journey revealed anew the prospects of opening out that sparsely populated northern part, when the possibilities of harnessing the Barron Falls formulate into realities.

Slump Temporary, Rail Head Believes

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., July 25 (AP)—Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, returning to Baltimore after inspecting the Chicago & Alton Railroad, said yesterday that "times aren't as hard as people think they are."

"I have been as far west as Kansas, and never have I seen the crops looking better or the citizens in all sections aparently happier," he said.

"Times are slow, yes. We have been forced to cut our operations 30 per cent and have furloughed many of our men, but I am confident the situation is temporary and a result of abnormal caution on the part of the buying public."

Scouts Seek Amity With African Group

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af.—Baron Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, is so impressed with the ideas of the Voortrekkers that he has promised to do his best to secure recognition of the movement by the International Scouts Bureau. This is the satisfactory outcome of friendly discussions between the Chief Scout and the Foundation Committee of the Voortrekkers.

The formation of a "Young Voortrekker" movement in South Africa, in direct opposition to the Boy Scouts, threatened to divide the younger generation into two distinct racial groups. The chief objection of the Voortrekkers to the Scouts is that they are "an imperialistic movement," and although several attempts had been made at compromise—the Prime Minister himself having been urged to act as mediator—no agreement had been arrived at.

Assistance and information have been promised to the Voortrekkers on behalf of the Boy Scouts, and the suggestion of a federal council in which the two movements "could work together for common interests" has been welcomed on both sides.

Nigeria Discovers Mineral Deposits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAGOS, Nigeria — The Nigerian Government (states an official report) completed last year the surveys of 220 claims on the tin fields, leaving 60 to be done this year. In view of the voluntary tin restriction output now in force, the Government has been carrying on prospecting for other minerals through its Surveys Department.

Following up the gold nuggets discovered near Minna Junction in the Northern Provinces, the field of gold bearing quartz conglomerate extending to the west of the railway has been studied. Though this proves to comprise a very extensive gold bearing area extending as far as the villages to the west of Zaria, the reefs so far examined are not considered to present economic mining propositions. Further investigations are, however, being made by both the Government and mining companies.

Valuable further coal discoveries were, however, made in the Northern Provinces, to the northwest of the present valuable coal fields under operation at Enugu in the Southern Provinces. The coal is of equal quality and seems to cover a large new area not previously suspected of containing coal at all. In Ogoja Province, which adjoins the Enugu region, extensive silver-lead lodes have been discovered and work has been started on them.

Teachers Exhorted To Teach Morality

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — Citing records which show that 85 per cent of the criminals are under 26, Mr. Charles G. Rose, president of the State Bar Association, told the seventh North Carolina Conference on Elementary Education that teachers must combat this condition "by instilling in their pupils certain fundamental principles which can go a long way toward curing the ills of modern life." Belief in God, obedience to law and respect for the rights of others are three things that must be emphasized, he said.

He said the Ten Commandments have never been abrogated and are just as vital as when Moses gave them to the people. Special emphasis was placed upon the seriousness of theft. "Violation of this law," he said, "whether called embezzlement, kleptomania, high financing or grafting, is not mellowed by the highbrow names given it and it is and always has been just plain stealing. It is your privilege as teachers to hold before your pupils the iniquity of stealing."

ARMY AWARDS SHOE CONTRACT

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 (AP)—The army quartermaster's department today announced the award of a contract for 163,028 pairs of garrison shoes to the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, Boston, at its bid of $3.23 per pair, one quarter of 1 per cent for 10 days.

YEAR'S EMIGRANT TOTAL REVEALS LOSS OF ALIENS

More Left Than Entered in Fiscal Period, Data Indicate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 25—For the first time in the history of the United States more aliens departed from the country in one year than entered it, it became officially known here today.

The 12-month figures for the fiscal year 1931 that ended June 30, show a net loss of between 6000 and 7000 aliens, according to figures available here. These figures may be somewhat altered in either direction when the final check is turned in next week. Final figures will be compiled on arrival of the June statistics from Honolulu. It is definitely known, however, that an epoch of immigration to the North American continent was ended with the past year. Up to that time traffic to the western world has been so overwhelming as to constitute virtually a one-way route. Today the direction of the traffic is changed. America is now sending more people away than it is admitting. Successive tides of Irish, German, Scandinavian and Mediterranean aliens that sometimes recorded 1,000,000 arrivals in one year at Ellis Island, are things of the past.

Preliminary figures subject to final check show approximately 283,000 aliens of the immigrant and non-immigrant type admitted, and 290,000 departed, in the fiscal year.

During the year more than 18,000 aliens were formally deported and several thousand others who might have been expelled according to Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, were permitted to go voluntarily. Except for the activity in making deportations, the alien population at the end of the year would have shown a slight gain.

In the first six months of the fiscal year, bringing the record down to Jan. 1, 187,000 aliens had been admitted and about 167,000 had departed, showing a slight excess of admissions. Since that time, month by month, however, for a half-year period, more aliens have left the United States than have entered. The exodus was large enough in the second half to make up for the slight excess of arrivals in the first part of the year.

Contrasted with this year's figures, those of a year ago show a total of 446,214 aliens admitted and 272,425 departing, resulting in an increase of 173,789. The State Department's drastic restriction on consular visas is responsible for ending this tide of arrivals and is claimed to have resulted in saving at least 180,000 jobs for American workers in the past year. In 1929 the net increase of aliens was 226,829.

The past six months has shown the most drastic restriction policy ever witnessed in America. It has become practically impossible for an immigrant alien to gain a visa to the United States unless he was able to show possession of funds of $6000 or more. Ireland, for example, which after the potato famine sent practically half its population to the United States, showed a reversal of the tide in this period. Returning Irish since January exceeded immigrants to the United States by 604.

The most far-reaching effects are anticipated from the new immigration policy. The tremendous administration success that has followed the State Department's efforts are expected to serve as a basis for many new proposals. It is felt that it has been finally shown, for example, that it is not necessary to put Mexico under a quota, to keep its aliens from entering. The State Department has not wanted a Mexican quota for fear of giving offense to Mexico. Curiously enough, Japan, whose citizens are entirely excluded, wants a quota, just as Mexico opposed it—the former country to show its equality of treatment with European countries.

It is asserted here that the year's development of an administrative system that shows American officials are able to cope with alien admittances advances the prospect of giving Japan a quota and ending the breach with the United States on this score. Under a quota, Japan would theoretically get something like 150 admittances a year, but American consular agents in the last 12 months have shown how easy it is to grant such nominal "quotas," and then refuse admittances in practice, under discretionary authority.

U. S. Shovels Sought By Foreign Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 25 — Foreign governments, in expanding their construction programs to aid unemployment, have increased their demand for American excavators, steam shovels, dredges and other construction machinery during the last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Exports of industrial machinery from the United States continued on their upward trend, totaling $16,757,000, as compared with $16,370,000 in 1929. The expansion, however, was not as large as it has been. From 1925 through 1929, it was estimated at $2,000,000 a year.

Canada continued to occupy the position of the most important buyer. Chile, as a result of large expenditures for road construction work, public buildings, water supply projects, irrigation works, etc., replaced Russia as the second most important outlet.

Although dropping to third place in the list of markets for American construction equipment, Soviet Russia boosted its purchases from $1,180,000 in 1929 to $1,500,000 in 1930, indicating a continuation of extensive construction plans in connection with that country's industrialization program. Sales of excavators, including power shovels with parts and accessories, reached $900,000, followed by sale of road graders amounting to $150,000.

Illinois Students Build Prize House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., July 25—Boys and girls have turned builders and interior decoration experts. A 1½-story house which students in the Deerfield-Shields High School spent a whole year in building, was awarded the first prize in the National Better Homes in American campaign, sponsored by the Department of the Interior at Washington.

The announcement was received here by Mrs. Howard G. Kornblith, chairman of the local board of the better home campaign in a letter from Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

The excavation of the basement to the peak of the roof, the six-room frame structure was put up by one group of boys, while another constructed the furniture, and a third group, consisting of girls, planned the the color schemes and furnishings of the interiors. The lot, garage, house, landscaping and furnishing cost about $9000, according to Mrs. Kornblith. The work was done under the direction of Mr. W. E. Durbahn, head of the vocational department of the Deerfield-Shields High School.

UNIFORM CODE FOR VEHICLES WINS 34 STATES

Removal of Traffic Confusion Aimed At in Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 25—Motor vehicle laws in 34 states are either now in accord with the uniform vehicle code, recommended by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, or have recently been amended toward conformity with it, Mr. William E. Metzger, chairman of the executive committee, announced today.

The uniform vehicle code was developed by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety in 1926 and revised in 1930. The conference was organized in 1924 by President Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, to reduce the heavy toll of accidents. The code has been formally indorsed by the American Bar Association and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The Uniform Operators' and Chauffeurs' License Act was adopted this year by Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Colorado and Oregon. Under this law all operators and chauffeurs must be licensed and new drivers only after examination to determine whether they have sufficient knowledge of the motor vehicle laws and are competent to operate a motor vehicle with safety to themselves and others.

The principal changes embodied in the act as revised in 1930 are: Incorporation into the act for adoption by states of many important provisions relating to traffic regulation in cities and towns, found formerly only in the model municipal traffic ordinance; changes in the speed restrictions providing greater flexibility, but at the same time imposing more drastic penalties for recklessness; changes in the rules of the road with respect to overtaking and passing, laning of streets and highways, stopping of certain vehicles at railway crossings and certain modifications of the equipment requirements.

The model municipal traffic ordinance has been adopted to date, in whole or substantial part, by 41 cities, in addition to the cities and towns in New Jersey and Wisconsin, whose ordinances are uniform through state law provision.

MME. KRYNIN HAPPY OVER INTERCESSION

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP)—Mme. Dmitri Krynin, wife of a professor at Yale University, was both pleased and diffident today about the news that her husband has asked Lady Astor and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw to help her obtain permission from the Soviet authorities to join her family in America.

She was eager to see her husband, who went to the United States two years ago, and her son, from whom she has been separated since 1925.

"I have applied three times for permission to go to America," Mme. Krynin declared, "and each time there has been refusal without explanation."

She said that life was difficult in Moscow, but she had nothing to complain about except that she was not allowed to rejoin her family. She denied being a counter-revolutionary.

Lady Astor and Mr. Shaw were in Leningrad today. They are expected to return in a day or two, and will probably visit Mme. Krynin.

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

Let's Consider the *Durability* of these Fine, *Well-known*

CHIFFON HOSE

The Permanent Choice of Everyone Who Has Ever Bought Them

These are those ***serviceable*** chiffon hose which hundreds of our customers tell us, far outwear any other chiffon hose they have ever tried.

They were made by a manufacturer whose pride in quality has made him famous. There is one more strand to every thread than in usual Chiffon Hose. Soles and heels are heavily reinforced to add "more mileage." Here, in brief, are Chiffon Hose that are smartly practical rather than extravagant for "every-day" use.

89c Pair 3 Pairs $2.50

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, Boston

THE TREDENNICK-BILLINGS CO.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

10 High Street, Boston, Mass.

CONRAD & CO., Inc. Boston
(Harry E. Davidson & Son, Architects)

There is no other building in the world like this

QUIET cuts expenses

EVER tried to figure what noise is costing you in office overhead?

● Certain companies have spent considerable time in studying the effects of office noise. These studies proved that noise is costing American business huge sums every year.

● But more than that they proved that the bulk of office racket is *unnecessary* — that Acousti-Celotex, applied to ceilings, will permanently subdue costly noise, and bring the restful quiet that means less errors, better thinking, less expense.

● It's a quick and easy job to install Acousti-Celotex sound absorbing tiles. No remodeling is necessary—the tiles are applied directly to your present ceilings.

● These attractive tiles may be left in their natural buff color, or decorated in desired patterns. Acousti-Celotex may be painted repeatedly without loss of acoustical efficiency. Mail coupon for the complete story.

● The Celotex Company, 919 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois. In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. Sales distributors throughout the World. Acousti-Celotex is sold and installed by Acousti-Celotex contracting engineers.

ACOUSTI-CELOTEX
FOR LESS NOISE—BETTER HEARING

C. S. M. 7-25-31

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919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois

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Address.....

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Filene's
BOSTON

STOCKTAKING

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Galicia, Castile, Valencia

By REGINALD POLAND

This is the second part of an article on the modern Spanish painting exhibition held at Los Angeles in the course of a tour of the United States. The first part was printed on this page July 11.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

GALICIA, in the northwest of Spain, is a rather isolated, unexploited, primitive section, with strong and abundant local color. While Arturo Souto's "Masquers" has the artificiality of Madrid, where he sometimes resides, his Galician girl in yellow handkerchief, black bodice and red skirt, is of the peasant life in rural Galicia.

José Frau's "Almond Tree and the White Street" is one of those picturesque towns whose stone houses seem a part of the soil, where man scarcely does more than raise his food to live from day to day. This panel, like a Galician peasant's costume, is decorative in its bright colors. Carlos Maside's water color of the Galician Market portrays the peasants in polychromed dress of decorative pattern driving the pigs to market, holding them in by strings, one to a leg of each pig. Those Galician artists create life with their bright colors filled with light. While such work is distinctly artistic, it is not dominated by an obvious attempt to be aesthetic. Apparently, there is value in such work, for two such Masides have already been sold from this show. Six other sketches found purchasers in San Diego from this exhibition.

In Castile

Between Madrid and those northern provinces of Galician, we find other interesting artists working in still different ways. Castedo's "Monastery of Parrall, Segovia," gets the lion-tawny and monumental mountains of Castile in its assertion of bulky forms by simple, strong planes. Servando del Pilar, a native Castilian, exhibits similarly the severity of the out-of-door lighting and color due to his instruction from Sorolla, of that other coast city, Valencia.

Joaquin Vaquero's "Winnowing Wheat" pictures the Spanish plain as it is in summer—golden brown. The verdant Asturias of spring is featured in Perez Rubio's landscape with the light green of unfolding growth, the cattle grazing on the hillocks and boatmen poling along the glowing streams. A vibrant, pearl atmosphere has the silvery note of the optimistic youth of the year. These Galician, Castilian and Asturian artists are all known in Spain, but scarcely so in America, as yet.

Unique "Basque Spain" is represented by V. de Zubiauurre's "Urruru" of the Basque Dance. It contains traditional painting wit-hits almost "old master technique"; it uses color in a modern sense for the decorative and emotional as well as for the local hues of things. We do not dwell on this paintin, so well known is he and his The picturesque costumes, polychrome still-life and austere but dignified and proud features of the people—all are depicted in "Urruru" with its circle of dancers. It tells the story of unspoiled peasants in their native dress, put on for the fête day and of craft and toy decoration so cleverly colored by them. Valentin de Zubiaurre, by his manner proves that the old as well as the new is vital to Spain.

Servando del Pilar

Last but not least, we notice Valencia along the east coast toward Italy. We recalled Sorolla's saturated sunshine pictures in Servando del Pilar's "Mother Nursing Her Babe." Climent Palahi's "St. Francis" is the picture of a tableau made of colored cut-out paper figures of St. Francis and the Birds. Doves hang from above by strings. Stiff cypresses of green paper are stuck into spools. This recalls the creche which St. Francis himself created. These fragile forms or, rather, silhouettes, for they have no third dimensions—suggest the immateriality of that ecstatically religious Spain and in the manner of representation its childlike, primitive ways. The pastel colors, so light again, recall those frescoes of old, with a texture of light and dark in the very spirit of pulsing life. The artist is one of those independent, self-taught Spaniards who has made his way and who speaks the language of his native sunny Valencia.

Pedro Sanchez and Genard Lahuerta both studied in the Royal Academy of San Carlos, Valencia. They refuse to exhibit in "official" shows. The exhibition and purchase of their work by collectors indicates that they are already appreciated. Sanchez has here a picture of a "Shepherdess," a halo dimly shining about her head. She is seated at the table and looking at a herring and a chunk of bread. The table grain is emphasized. Outside sheep graze on ground that rolls to the sea. There is a still-life of a blossoming plant in the archway between the interior and the landscape. All is painted with love, beauty and an apparent attempt at truth. There are at least four vanishing points in the geometric perspective of the picture; the forms are arbitrarily constructed to conform to a spatial pattern. One can almost hear the peasant's flute, so remindful of the folk song and dance the picture is! It is gay, in pastel, high-keyed polychromy and refreshing in its sweet, clean, light and happy sunshine.

A Peasant Minstrel

Similar is Genard Lahuerta's "Minstrel of the Lake." On a little isle in the blue waters where ducks of many colors bob about, kneels a barefoot peasant playing on a flute. Apparently, he enchants the duck as he does us! If the subtle tones and color of the older masters made us sometimes doubt the Spanish feeling for color, we no longer need entertain such concern, for in this modern canvas the Minstrel's leg coverings are green, his shirt, bright pink and flute a strong purple! But why not? Is not this color used to give us the music of the tune he plays? For color may be musical and emotional; and certainly it is here. The painting is an æsthetic performance, but what is greater, a work of art, for it has properly assimilated and proportioned the æsthetic with the expression of verity, the visible with the heartfelt. Both of these pictures are strongly painted.

The art being produced in Spain is not free from eclecticism or imitation, but it is freer than at any time since the day of Goya. Zuloaga and Angalada are exceptions, but we know their art well enough to omit them in this discussion. Our article has been concerned with the comparatively unknown progressives. They are not as great as the creative French of today, nor probably the Austrians, Germans, or the North Americans, but they form a school with which to reckon. Artistically as well as politically, Spain is becoming more democratic and stronger.

Solana and Santos

The painting today has traditional naturalism and drama; a primitive, frank and masculine statement of facts. More than this, it is concerned with æsthetics, with beauty, though rough-shod, like the rough diamond that Spain herself is. While it seems to lack the sense of humor of Berlin or Paris, it has thought. It has been said that nature saves up, stores up, for special occasions. Solana is, at least, the prototype of a great Spanish creative art, if he be not himself destined to develop into that greatness.

Angeles Santos, in a way, personifies the reawakening, ever youthful Spain of today in her astounding conceptions which are the artistic interpretation and realization in paint of those very strivings. A native of Port-Bou, and now living at the age of 19 in Valladolid, she astonished the Spanish by her picture of "The World," really a universe of worlds wherein angles sweep through ether to light the stars for the night. The still-life of oranges and bottles, and the "Sleeping Girl" with eggs rolling about on the table, are interesting, attractive lifelike pictures by her in this show.

She has a clean-cut technique, naturalistic, convincing in its visualization of the physical in its own terms. This has been a Spanish quality since the seventeenth century. Her first public exhibition made her a "Member of Honor" of the Salon "de Otono" and she was then invited to exhibit an entire roomful of her paintings. She is considered a most promising and unusual talent. As Spain, the childlike and hopeful that has always survived apparent doom, is now taking a new lease on life and seems about to take an important place in the world again, so this painter gives us a prescience of a greater art in Spain and one wherein young blood will be a telling note.

"Clearing Nor' West," From a Painting by Aldro T. Hibbard in the Rockport, Mass., Summer Show.

We hope Angeles Santos can stand, like Spain itself, the strain which threatens on all sides. She has been nearly crushed by the bigness of her conception, the tremendousness of the technique she has attempted to master and the problem of æsthetic creation; Spain, too, has barely survived the recent plots of foreign and internal enemies not to mention a desperate economic state. She has to rather suddenly try to adjust herself to a twentieth century civilization.

The country will survive and rise to a telling, world position, not supreme, but great. So, too, with her art. The coming genius in art will be somewhat the product of this new day in Spain. He or she may accompany or follow it; he may be already developing, the prophet of this renaissance.

'They Have Their . . . Entrances'

GORDON CRAIG'S book about Henry Irving reminds us rather startlingly of the altered precedence of the actor and the playwright, as manifested in most contemporary plays. With the actor dominant he saw to it that there were plenty of chances for acting, or for exhibiting his histrionic abilities if you prefer. When the playwright has the last word the actor may find himself reduced to being one of the speakers in a debate stage-managed to the last comma of pause by—let us say—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. Shaw wrote "A Man of Destiny" with Irving and Terry in mind; but the play was declined, Mr. Craig says, because Irving was unwilling to take detailed direction from the dramatist.

"Working it Up"

Ellen Terry was content to play the moon to Irving as long as she thought she was a help to his performances. For two decades or more he stood at the front of his profession by sheer brilliance in his use of the actor's prerogatives. Most precious of those prerogatives is the effective entrance. Read Craig's description of how Matthias's entrance is worked up in "The Bells," with conversations in the inn about the man soon to enter, sleigh bells and even shiver music that increases to a fortissimo as Irving bounds on and strikes a seemingly careless attitude that has been carefully rehearsed. From the spectators, an ovation. The action waits while Irving acknowledges the applause with the humorous mockery of his "Your humble servant" pose. Theatrical? Yes. But why have a theater for the presentation of plays, if you are not to make full use of playhouse possibilities?

Irving valued entrances even above exits, and was an ingenious inventor of both. To him is credited the introduction of Shylock's tragic reentrance after his daughter has fled in "The Merchant of Venice," and his pensive knocking at the door of his house. The spectators know that he will receive no answer and breathlessly wait for him to make the discovery. He knocks again, still relishing in memory his success in trapping Antonio into signing the bond. As Shylock's thoughts change from his late bargaining to the door from which there has come no response, the curtain descends. An element of suspense has been introduced into Shakespeare's scene, an element made possible by the use of curtains to divide the acts; and yet no violence has been done to the poet.

Mansfield and Gillette

Mansfield had the actor's feeling for effective tableaux. Who that saw his first startling appearance as Mr. Hyde in "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde" can forget the pleasurable chill the quick change evoked? In memory we can hear the shrill squeals from the more susceptible members of the audience. William Gillette, master of theatrical device, was in a happy position as writer of his own plays. The playwright could serve the star in this instance with a whole heart. So in the opening act of "Sherlock Holmes" minor members of the cast spend 20 minutes working up the entrance of the great detective. After that prelude, Sherlock merely needs to stroll in and put his neatly folded topcoat on a divan to draw a rapturous and long continuous burst of handclapping.

This entrance, however, is surpassed in preparation by Sudermann, who in "Magda" devoted the whole first act to talk of her homecoming. And the titular character of "Tartuffe" does not come on until the third act of a five-act drama. We have often wondered whether this was done wholly for dramatic effect by Molière, or if he ingeniously thereby arranged to shorten his working day as an actor. Effective it certainly is, with the audience on the exploding point of impatience to see the monster of hypocrisy who is casting a shadow over Orgon's domestic happiness.

One modern drama that provides a good entrance for a player is "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," a romantic play by Rudolph Besier. The part is that of Robert Browning, for whom the ground has been so thoroughly prepared that when the poet comes bounding into the stuffy Barrett-Moulton sitting room the audience stirs perceptibly and even applauds at some performances. This occurs in New York, and the player of the rôle is a newcomer from England. To the interest of his characterization, then, is added the force of that well-timed entrance.

In the rather general neglect of an accentuated presentation of players when they first come on the scene something seemingly has been lost. Understatement is so rife that leading actors in current plays sometimes are made positively to slink on. Or else they are discovered ignominiously by the rising curtain. When such a discovery is a necessity of the dramatic character of the situation, as when the curtain discloses Elizabeth on the sofa in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," the condition is entirely in order. But to toss away the effect of a well-known player's entrance, through sheer casualness in the writing of a play, would seem to be mere wastefulness.

E. C.-S.

The Art of Egypt

The Art of Egypt Through the Ages. Edited by Sir E. Denison Ross. London: The Studio, Limited. New York: William E. Rudge. $15.

The gradual disclosure of objects of Egyptian antiquity and the enthusiastic pursuits of scholars is bringing out an abundance of literature on the subject of Egyptian art. Prof. Jean Capart published a book of lectures on Egyptian art a few years ago which were helpful to the student, and now Sir Denison Ross has compiled a collection of essays by authorities who tell something of the art of Egypt, each expounding some special field.

The early dynasties are explained by A. M. Blackman, the reign of Tut-ankh-Amen by Howard Carter, the Coptic period by Stephen Gaselee. Pharaonic, Alexandine, Christian and Muslim Egypt are treated in introductory fashion. It is shown that there is some continuity of styles despite the incursion of outside races. Textiles and ceramics are shown to be fairly uniform throughout all the changes.

Mr. Ross concludes that all the notions, namely of monotony, conventionality, heaviness, ornateness, are indiscriminately applied to Egyptian art, that these traits are true only of later works. One has but to look through the plentiful illustrations to have proof of the presence of all qualities from the vigorous architectonic to the graciously curved to learn that Egyptian art has encompassed a liberally expansive horizon. Books such as these help to break the too rigid boundaries, the too smug categories in which cursory texts mash all the material of art history. The greatest achievement of current writers in fine art is the proof of the prevalence of increased flexibility and dynamics in all important epochs of art.

D. A.

A Masterpiece a Week

By FRANK RUTTER

London

ONE of the problems which besets the authorities of a museum—and the larger the museum, the larger is the problem—is how to get the general public acquainted with the treasures in its possession, and how to make the individual visitor appreciate the relative importance and intrinsic beauty of some of its best possessions. No casual visitor to any large museum can possibly hope to see adequately all its treasures, and even people who go again and again during a length of years are liable to miss some of the best things if their attention has not been specially directed to these. The system of guide lecturers established at the principal museums and art galleries of London has been a great help to parties who desire initiation, but other methods of helpful and informative publicity are required to arouse attention.

An interesting experiment has recently been made at the Victoria & Albert Museum, South Kensington. It is to select each week a work which is an admitted masterpiece of its kind and to give this a special position, to the left of the main entrance. This new departure has many obvious advantages. It calls special attention to something in the permanent collection which otherwise, being always there, is not likely to attract newspaper attention. But being made a "feature of the week," it is now sure of getting some attention from the press. Secondly, busy people, who have only a few moments to spare, know now exactly where to look for something specially good, and if they can visit the museum for a few minutes only each week they will in time become acquainted with many of the finest things in the collection.

Variety of Choice

In initating this special display the director, Mr. Eric Maclagan, has been careful to attract the public by a wide variety in his succession of exhibits. From one week to another we do not know whether the next special exhibit will be a piece of pottery, a textile, a painting or a carving, we do not know whether it will be something the museum has had for years, or something it has only recently acquired: but the one thing we know for certain is that it will be something first class of its kind, that it will be what it is said to be, a selected masterpiece.

"Another admirable feature of this selected masterpiece idea is that often, in addition to the interest directly aroused by the object exhibited, this in turn indirectly sets us searching out something else. For example, a week or two ago the selected masterpiece was an exquisite bronze statuette of Venus (or Atropos) by Pier Iacopo Alari-Bonacolsi, better known as "Antico." This consummate craftsman was born in 1460 and worked at Mantua, Rome and elsewhere. His figures are strongly inspired by classical art, and it was from this fact that his nickname of Antico was derived. The special display of this very beautiful bronze, a bequest from Sir Otto Beit, not only directed attention to other works by Antico in the museum, two circular bronze reliefs with scenes from "The Labours of Hercules," but also aroused interest in other works, not yet generally known, which were bequeathed to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Sir Otto Beit.

Leonardo's Nephew

Among these are two other interesting Italian bronzes. One, representing "A Boy and a Girl Holding a Bird" is an acquisition of particular interest, because it is a reduced version of a large terra-cotta group—probably designed for a fountain—which was acquired more than 50 years ago for the Victoria and Albert. But it is only recently that the author of this work has been established to be Pierino da Vinci, the nephew of the more famous Leonardo.

The third bronze is an unusually brilliant example of a statuette of a "Girl Bathing." This is one of a series of four such figures which were made in the second half of the sixteenth century, probably by a Flemish assistant of Giovanni di Bologna. A complete set of the four figures is in the Pierpont Morgan collection, and they are considered to be among the most attractive of all later Renaissance bronzes. Other isolated examples are not uncommon, but the type has hitherto been unrepresented in the South Kensington collection.

Another important addition which the Victoria and Albert Museum has also received from the Otto Beit Collection is an Italian majolica dish. This is an outstanding example of the craftsmanship of Siena at the beginning of the sixteenth century and may be attributed with certainty to the workshop of Maestro Benedetto. The subject, "St. Jerome in the Wilderness," is the same as that on a differently treated plate in the museum which is the only piece known bearing the actual signature of Benedetto. Apart from its high value as a work of art, this dish is of curious historical interest for its blend of a Christian subject with a border of entirely secular character; for this betrays that increasing influence of paganism which was a marked feature of the later developments of the Renaissance in Italy.

The Otto Beit bequest to this museum is completed by two drug-pots of Hispano-Moresque ware which date from the first half of the fifteenth century. Both are painted in blue and a reddish-gold luster pigment, and the design of each pot is unusual and of great beauty. One is decorated with zones of formalized Arabic inscription, the other with chequer pattern. As distinct from that of the wares made rather later for the Italian market, the style of these examples is purely Oriental in character and is typical of the art achievement of the Moors in Spain.

Fourth Centenary Of Hans Burgkmair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Munich

DURING 1928 Nuremberg celebrated the fourth centenary of its most famous citizen, Albrecht Dürer. Three years later occurs the four hundredth anniversary of "the Augsburg Dürer," the painter and wood engraver, Hans Burgkmair, which was commemorated by the citizens of Augsburg on June 18. The most important part of the ceremony consisted in the opening of a Burgkmair Anniversary Exhibition in the State Picture Gallery.

The quaint little house where Burgkmair was born can still be seen today; it is situated in one of the oldest and most picturesque quarters of the town where his whole life was spent except for a visit to Alsace to see Schonggauer, in his eighteenth year, and a few journeys to Italy, short in duration, but all-important for their influence on his work. He was the brother-in-law of the elder Holbein, and Albrecht Dürer, whose influence on the greater part of his work is clearly perceptible, was his intimate friend.

Burgkmair's art falls into two categories, his wood engravings, and his portrait and landscape paintings. In the former he was prolific, producing no less than 700 cuts, all of them characterized by that spirit of freedom which is so noticeable in Dürer. His best-known achievement in this direction is his "Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian I," a series of 135 large cuts executed in chiaroscuro from two blocks. In his paintings, which in the opinion of many critics represent his most mature work, Burgkmair had a widespread influence on his contemporaries, for he was one of the first to introduce the spirit of the Renaissance into German painting. He did for German painting what Riemenschneider did for German sculpture, and his influence was more lasting than that of his contemporary in Würzburg.

The anniversary exhibition in Augsburg comprises almost the whole of Burgkmair's work. It contains all the numerous paintings and wood engravings which are in the possession of the municipality or private collectors in Augsburg, and several more lent by galleries and museums in Munich, Berlin and Vienna. The large crowd on the opening day were impressed by this rare and varied collection.

The exhibition will remain open throughout this summer.

Grand Rapids Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — The Grand Rapids Art Gallery recently opened two special exhibitions: a group of paintings of the Basque country by the Spanish artist, Ramon de Zubiaurre, and a display of tapestries by Lorentz Kleiser, whose looms are at Edgewater, N. J., and Aubusson, France.

Two New Soviet Plays

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

TWO of the leading Moscow theaters, the Kamerny and the Meierhold, put on new plays in the last weeks of the present season, the Kamerny presenting Nikolai Nikitin's "The Line of Fire," while the Meierhold offered Yuri Olesha's "List of Good Deeds." Each of these plays seemed a little out of tune with the character of the theater in which it was given. One would rather have expected to see "The Line of Fire," with its robust glorification of the Five-Year Plan, in the theater of Meierhold, which has often chosen collectivism and socialist industrial construction as dramatic themes. And "The List of Good Deeds," with its concentration on an essentially individualist problem, might have appeared more naturally in the Kamerny Theater, where up to this time one has seen not so much the standard Soviet propaganda plays as the dramas of Eugene O'Neill, classical tragedies, like Racine's "Phèdre" and Oscar Wilde's "Salome" and light operettas.

It is a testimony to the dramatic technique of Vsevolod Meierhold and of the director of the Kamerny Theater, Alexander Tairov, that both plays were extremely well staged and acted, in spite of the fact that both theaters were departing, to some extent, from their scaffolding, long rows of tractors, cranes, excavators, etc., were flashed on the screen, while the deep voice of Alexander Tairov, director of the theater, boomed out with some such phrases as: "The Line of Fire' is the victorious building of socialism; the industrialization of the Soviet land; the electrification of the Soviet Union; cultural revolution and socialist reconstruction of human psychology."

Mass Effort

It all seemed a very far cry from "Phèdre" and Eugene O'Neill; but it must be said that the Kamerny Theater placed its histrionic talent unreservedly at the service of this new type of play; and the acting of its outstanding actress, Alice Koonen, in the rôle of Murka, was brilliant and effective.

By contrast with "The Line of Fire," where mass effort and construction dominate the stage, Olesha's "List of Good Deeds" is a drama where the interest centers around a single personality. This is a highly unorthodox tendency in contemporary Russia; and Olesha's play has elicited a good deal of headshaking and criticism in Soviet literary circles, despite the fact that its moral is of unimpeachably pro-Soviet character.

The actress Goncharova, the heroine of Olesha's play, feels cut of sympathy with many things in Soviet life. She suffers from cramped housing, from what she regards as the cramped thought of modern Soviet plays, from the denial of many opportunities for pleasure and recreation. She makes up a "list of good deeds," but also a "list of bad deeds" of the Soviet régime; and her accounts do not always balance favorably from the Soviet standpoint.

Loyalties

So, when Goncharova has an opportunity to go abroad, she hastens to Paris, and is in no hurry to return. At first, she feels refreshed at getting out of Russia; but she soon becomes disillusioned with western culture. When she is on the verge of asking permission to return to the Soviet Union (despite the fact that she has compromised herself by association with White anti-Soviet emigrés), she becomes involved in a clash between unemployed and the police and perishes, asking that she be covered with the Red flag. Despite this sentimental melodramatic flourish of Soviet loyalty at the end, Olesha has been severely criticized for attaching so much importance to the feelings and reactions of the individual in regard to the Soviet process of social and economic transformation. These individual feelings and reactions, in Soviet opinion, are of extremely little importance.

W. H. C.

Clare Kummer's comedy, "A Successful Calamity," in which William Gillette once acted, is to be made into a film play for George Arliss.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Russian Operas in London

By EDWIN EVANS

LONDON

WITH Chaliapine doubling the parts of Galitzky and Khan Kontchak in "Prince Igor," the Russian season at the Lyceum Theater came to a brilliant end on June 27. Chaliapine's bi-weekly appearances, increased to four in the last week, have dominated the season perhaps even to the disadvantage of the operas in which he did not appear. It is fashionable just now to say that his voice is not what it was, but as he never misused it to bellow to the gallery, which he can reach as surely as ever with the merest breath of a dramatic pianissimo, I cannot see that it matters whether he can make the welkin ring or not.

As an artist he proved himself this season greater than ever. On recent occasions he has sometimes disconcerted his admirers by exaggerations and self-assertions which have had the effect of distorting the stage picture. However, the tendency has vanished, and with the recovery of his sense of proportion has come surety and subtlety.

His Boris this season has been truly Shakespearean—I always associate Boris with Macbeth—in its mellow certainty. Gestures that were barely perceptible became so charged with significance that to emphasize them would have been a serious error of judgment.

As Don Quixote

In the special program consisting of excerpts from different operas interspersed with ballets he appeared as Don Quixote in the fifth act of Massenet's opera, which had not been seen in London since Hammerstein's venture. Here was another triumph, for he made one forget not only the tenuous suavity of Massenet's music, but the fact that one was listening to opera, so completely was one absorbed in the actor. And Kaydanoff, one of the best artists in the company, "played up" correctly as Sancho Panza.

Kaydanoff it was, too, who made memorable the Inn scene in "Boris" with his song of the siege of Kazan. In other respects the presentation of the opera, in Bilibin's stage setting, was always competent. The hardy remnant of the Polish act—the love duet of Grigor and Marina—was in this instance reinforced with a Polonaise by the ballet which, if anything, accentuated the incongruity of this act with the rest of the opera. It was added to the original version at the request of the St. Petersburg management of its day, much as film magnates of today may request a perfectly competent author to add a love interest or a happy ending, and it is retained merely because two singers can "show off" in it, and there are still people who go to the opera to hear singers "show off."

Surely it is time to drop the act completely, especially as most of it has gone already and the opera is long enough without. It would moreover make possible the restitution of some cuts made elsewhere.

"Sadko"

The remaining operas were Glinka's "Russlan and Ludmilla" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko." The former has for musicians a distinct historical interest. Not only does it contain some extraordinarily good music for its period—roughly that of "The Bohemian Girl"—but the march and dances associated with Tchernomor, and some other Oriental passages, are the prototype of all that phase by which Russian music first became known to us. Its offspring includes "Thamar," "Antar," "Scheherazade," the Persian dances in "Khovanstchina" and many more works. But, these being familiar, there was not much thrill for the audience in becoming acquainted with their ancestry. Moreover, the best of "Russlan" comes late in the evening. Some of the earlier scenes are inclined to drag, however exciting they may have seemed at the time they were produced.

When at last the finest portions of Russlan were reached the audience was no longer in the mood to appreciate them, and it cannot be said that the opera had much of a success, despite some really good singing. There was for instance Mme. Lissitchkina who sang brilliantly as Ludmilla; Jureneff was a more than acceptable Russlan, and Kaydanoff once more distinguished himself in Farlaf's buffo song. It was originally in an emergency that the part of Ratmir came to be allotted to a woman but the precedent has been followed ever since. On this occasion it was Mme. Rebane, with Mme. Jakovleff as Gorislava neither of whom was particularly steady. The stage setting by Bilinsky had some resplendent scenes, but also others which were almost incredibly naïve such as that of the giant's head. Taking it all in all, it was an opera for the historically inquisitive rather than for pleasure seekers.

"Sadko" is another story altogether. Here we have the ingredients of success: a fantastic but poetically plausible story with a touch of human interest, a brilliant stage-setting by Alexander Benois, music that is lyrical throughout and rich in melody of an easily assimilated kind, and a picturesque ballet. Moreover it has a flavor of sea air, which in England always makes for popularity. Rimsky-Korsakoff had been a sailor-man, and always retained an affection for the sea which he certainly knew how to evoke in music, whether sailing with Sindbad or with Sadko.

Well Received

The opera pleased almost everyone. The press sang its praises in chorus. Unfortunately, it came too late in the season for much benefit to result, and it was given few performances. The name-part was taken by G. Pozemkovsky, who was much more sympathetic in it than in some other characters he has taken this season. The best singing, however, came from Mme. Vetchor as Volkhova, the Sea Princess, and particularly from Mme. Sadoven as Lubava, Sadko's wife, who made one think the less of him for deserting her even temporarily. Strange to say the famous Hindu song was rather badly rendered, but that did not prevent the audience from applauding the familiar tune. Possibly they wished to indorse its restitution to its rightful voice, the tenor, as ever since Melba sang it womenfolk have considered it theirs.

The ballet has contributed materially to the success of the season, in spite of some rather poor choreography by the ballet master, Boris Romanoff. Manuel de Falla was in town for a radio concert of his compositions but it is to be hoped that he did not go to see "El Amor Brujo," for it would have disconcerted him to see how the performance lacked the atmosphere of his gitaneria. There was plenty of good dancing talent in the company, commencing with Felia Doubrovska, one of Diaghileff's late stars, and Eleanore Marra, who is English, but most of the choreography was so fussy and unnecessarily crowded that it was not until divertissements were added to the program that one could realize how gifted some of the soloists were. Doubrovska, in particular, with her distinction and her unusual length of line, was badly cast in every ballet.

Besides the Spanish work the repertoire included Stravinsky's "Petrushka" and "Pulcinella," Prokofieff's "The Buffoon"—otherwise "Chout"—and the pastoral which Sir Thomas Beecham contrived from a string of dance movements by Handel, under the title "The Gods go a-Begging." This, however, was not added until the last appearance of the ballet. Dances from the operas, notably from Prince Igor, were also included in the programs.

Four conductors appeared during the season. Sir Thomas Beecham took charge of "Prince Igor," Eugene Goossens took "Sadko" and the ballets, M. Steiman the other operas, and Walford Hyden the divertissements, an arrangement which worked out to everyone's advantage. The effect Beecham made with "Igor" was startling and Goossens made "Sadko" glow with life. In comparison the Russian conductor seemed a little too subservient to the singers, as sometimes happens after close and prolonged association in an opera company.

"Korobeyniki," a Harvest Festival Number in Yushny's "Blue Bird" Repertory, as Lately Seen in Paris.

Singers and Managers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

RICHARD CROOKS concerns himself with rough action no less than with polite art, though in hardly the same professional way. He goes in for exercise that wants a heavy hand, as well as that which requires a light voice. If you follow him about where his leisure permits him to go and where his work calls him, you will see him at the shore, digging clams, today, and you will hear him in a concert pavilion interpreting opera arias tomorrow. To speak of him in the old-fashioned phrase, Mr. Crooks is a robust tenor. Let's proceed in modern fashion, however, and merely say that he is a singer.

Nor by that do I mean a person endowed with powers which none of the rest of us possess; but rather, a man who has been through a certain kind of schooling and experience, and come out of it precisely what he intended to be when he started in. He submitted to arduous vocal study and stood up to exacting practice in public and found himself, at last, an approved artist.

Oh, but did he not, to begin with, have a voice of an unusual sort?

Discipline and Routine

Perhaps he did; but that, I daresay, would affect the case little. For without the discipline of the studio and the routine of the platform, voice would win him nothing beyond some repute among his friends, as a good fellow who could make them laugh, perchance, with a comic song, or weep with a sentimental one. Think what the difference would be, if he had turned that powerful grasp and clutch of his to account, by training and business application. He might have been famous for fish; whereas actually send him to the low tide with spade and basket, and he will return with only an amateur's carry and with mud-stained fingers.

Talk not, then, of gifts; they are everybody's. Instead, consider labors Herculean, undertaken and executed not only by the vocalist himself, but also by his teachers; and, to note a matter more within my own notice, by his managers as well. For if a musical artist hopes to get anywhere, he must have the strongest possible business support. Nor would I be as ingenuous as to call him fortunate whose affairs are well directed. Unless such concerns as his booking arrangements are sedulously attended to and his appearances before the public shrewdly and tactfully guided, he is no artist anyway. Good management, in fine, is part of the definition of the word.

A singer, then, like Mr. Crooks, is really two persons. First, he is the man whose profile catches your eye on the showbill and whose countenance, in more realistic detail, beguiles you on the window placard; and second, he is a man who never makes himself conspicuous and who is nevertheless as much in view on the day of the performance, to anyone who takes the trouble to observe, as the figure on the platform. Only, you must look the other way for him. Search among the crowd standing at the back of the hall for the most intent listener. Or, if there chances to be no crowd, mark who stands there alone, paying as close attention as if this were the first music he ever heard. That's the manager, or his representative, and say what you will of carping critics, there's nobody with ear so hard to please or eye so difficult to satisfy as he.

The Critical Manager

The most painstaking manager I ever knew was Daniel Mayer, who sometimes seemed to me to do more than his half. But a recital put on by him was invariably, as far as I could tell, without a hitch. Mayer did everything he could think of to have the occasion a success; though with regard to the program, he was likely to make it conventional, out of too great an anxiety to keep it safe. He once told me that he practically forbade a pianist who was appearing as soloist at an orchestral concert to present the Brahms D minor concerto. "The critics," said Mayer, "always walk out on it. They will review a performance of the B flat major concerto, but not one of the D minor."

A manager quite as expert and conscientious as Mayer, though of less severe outlook, is the one who has charge of the coming and going of Mr. Crooks. To him there happened on a certain night in Carnegie Hall what I believe never could have happened to Mayer. Things went much amiss, indeed, though more from his indulgence, I am sure, than his oversight. A piano recital was billed, the audience assembled, the hour for beginning arrived; no performer. Once in a career suffices for an incident of that sort. Well, this manager happens to be more the human being than the mechanical executive, to the great advantage, especially, of a singer. He has done more than any other manager of my acquaintance in New York to foster the branch of singing in which Mr. Crooks excels—that, namely, of oratorio.

Pooling Concert Talents

Now when I think of managers and their various talents, I cannot help being convinced that the great combination, amalgamation, consolidation, or whatever name best suits, that has lately been effected in New York will have a good outcome. It dispenses, I am aware, with hundreds of so-called local managers who used to control the musical arrangements of the various American communities. It places at the disposal of the whole country, however, the powers of a dozen or so men who together know all that is known about concert direction, and brings the thinking of precisely the right man to bear upon every special problem. If question arises on rehabilitating oratorio, for example, in a place where zeal has wilted, or of instituting oratorio in a place where curiosity has budded, here is the manager to study out what they want to provide them with the right soloists.

London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

EMMI LEISSNER of the Berlin State Opera House followed up the success of her first appearance in London by giving a second recital at Wigmore Hall on June 29. Emmi Leissner has one of the finest contralto voices in Europe. The opinion expressed in these columns after her first recital was more than confirmed by her second appearance. In volume the voice is amazing; it is without break or wabble, the quality lovely all through. No song seems too big for its heroic beauty to fill, yet the capacity for true pianissimo is there also, and (being an intelligent musician as well as a singer), she uses it to good purpose.

At the beginning of a program, with a stage-trained sense of effect, she takes her audience by sheer power. In April she did it with "Die Allmacht" by Schubert; this time with an arioso and two Recitatives and arias by Handel. Not one of them was known before, one supposes, to more than a handful of savants; but all three are examples of Handel in his grandest vein. The Arioso "Dank sei Dir, Herr," from the Cantata con Stromenti is a magnificent ascription, with long-held majestic notes which Emmi Leissner sustained on a swelling forte in true eighteenth century style. The aria from "Otto und Theophano," expressing a mother's prayer that her son may be given back to her, contains music that for Handel is singularly tender. "Froh lacht die Brust mir in Freud und Wonne" from "Amadis" is ringingly joyful. All three demand exceptional powers from the executant.

Slow Tempi

The middle groups of the program were devoted to German lieder Schumann and Brahms) and the last to folk songs. Her control of color and her ability to fine down to a mere thread of sound, were well exhibited in Schumann's "Schöne Wiege," "Nussbaum" and "Mondnacht." But she has an idiosyncrasy—to which contraltos are addicted—of slow tempi. She obviously thinks of most songs at a slower pace than is usual, and then retards beyond that again to make her points and details as if she were singing in opera. "Der Nussbaum" seemed unending. And it was funny to hear Arpad Sandor, her accompanist, trying to draw together his accompaniment in "Frühlingsnacht" to make believe it was pulsing rhythmically. Sandor, by the way, is as big-toned on the piano as Emmi Leissner in her voice. No doubt, he is right to support her, but need he do it quite so violently?

Emy-Lou Biedenharn, contralto, with Coenraad v. Bos at the piano, won warmly favorable opinions at her recital in Wigmore Hall on June 25. The top and bottom registers of her voice are both lovely; the middle less good. She succeeds best in songs that are not of the heaviest type.

Gladys Gay

Gladys Gay, described as a coloratura contralto, gave a joint recital with Sydney Vere-Laurie, bass, at Grotrian Hall. These singers have not hitherto been heard in London. Both are young in their careers. Gladys Gay owns a voice with a large compass, in which the lower notes have the coarse grain affected by singers who aspire to play "Carman," while the upper notes are indistinguishable from soprano in quality. The voice sets one speculating. With more study of music and languages Gladys Gay should do good work. Her singing of Rossini's coloratura "Pensa alla Patria" was dull, but she developed spontaneity in Mahler's delightful song "Wer hat dies Liedlein erdacht?" Sydney Vere-Laurie's low bass promises to become very serviceable when it has "set." He uses it carefully and nicely, but, like Gladys Gay, he requires further study and experience to make his way forward. He did arias by Handel and two songs by Purcell in the Cambridge manner.

Cecile Brani

Cecile Brani's annual concerts can be looked forward to with the certainty they will be packed with good things. This year, in the Music Room of the Garden Club, drew about her as distinguished a group of artists as ever. If her own contribution to the program was limited to one appearance, her musical "savoir faire" was apparent at every turn. In Evelyn Suart (Mrs. Harcourt) she had a pianist whose playing of modern French and Spanish pieces sparkled with distinction. Howard Fry sang Brahms lieder with suavity and cultivated taste; Christine Silver did pretty recitations in dainty style; Sheridan Russell played 'cello solos pleasingly. The prima donna of the day was Helen Darringer, of the Cairo and other foreign Opera houses. Quite in the proper tradition she gave out the high notes that bring down the house. Calculated to take effect at long range, they were slightly overpowering in a small hall.

The Grotrian Music Society, formed last winter to meet the present difficult state of professional musicians, gave its last concert for the summer on June 28. At these evenings in Grotrian Hall performers get the opportunity of a hearing and the certainty of a fee. Both are of practical value. From the point of view of members and guests it is also useful to hear unusual works. Cornelius Fisher and Sidney Harrison played Brahms' Variations Op. 56b for Two Pianos, a version now almost forgotten in favor of the orchestral format. When the intellectual line is as strong as with Brahms the absence of tone color does not impair the music. William Walton's Sinfonia Concertante (here played for Two Pianos) also bore the transference well. Audrey Piggott played 'cello solos with a sweet tone and pure intonation, though with subdued style.

Phillipowsky's pianoforte recital at Wigmore Hall was anything but subdued. It began with a group by Brahms, Ireland's E minor Sonata, and ended with Schumann's "Kinderscenen" and three movements from Stravinsky's "Petrouchka." These last simply blazed. They were more exciting than many a performance one has heard of the orchestral version. In resilience and rhythm the player was tireless. Altogether this was an affair of speed, technique, and brilliance. M. M. S.

On Record

NOW available in other places than Salzburg is the Mozart Festival. Nor is it any longer restricted to any single month of the year. For so many recordings of Mozart's works have been made that an impromptu festival of this composer's music in miniature or on a large scale may be readily assembled. Some recent registrations add to an already extensive repertory.

Mozart's Quintet in G minor, released by Columbia, was played by the Lener String Quartet: Messrs. Lener, Smilovits, Roth and Hartmann, with L. d'Oliviera for the extra viola. The players seem to have penetrated the innermost mood and feeling of the music. In the Allegro the sure grace of the flowing melodic line comes through to the listener in a clean, sharp registration. From the Andante there comes forth a gentle, mild melancholy, which so permeates the movement as to make it an impressive, deep-searing music.

The third movement, an Adagio, exposes a beautiful theme, exquisitely worked out, as exquisitely played. The Finale, first Adagio then shifting to a surging Allegro, again brings rare beauty. Especially fine in its effectiveness is the violin theme announced with deep impressiveness against the full-throated tones of the other strings played pizzicato. The melancholy mood of the piece is deep-rooted, but it is more than matched by the beauty which Mozart has evolved out of this wistfulness and this longing.

The Brunswick company has released a familiar and an unfamiliar work. With Richard Strauss for conductor and the orchestra of the Berlin State Opera for interpreter, this company now sends to the market a new version of the Mozart G minor Symphony. Much interest inheres in Strauss's reading. It is vivid, lucid, swift moving. If it misses something of the romantic flavor, its precision and brightness will compensate many for that deficiency. Perhaps this recording will appeal to those enthusiasts who fill their libraries with different versions of the same works. But the appeal of the other work issued by Brunswick is quite unlimited since the present reading by Oscar Fried and the Berlin State Opera players of that delightfully whimsical "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" is sensitive and gracious to the fragile loveliness of the score, which one hears too rarely.

In the search for hitherto unrecorded music of Mozart's, the Victor company has presented to the phonographic public the Maurerische Trauermusik, which along with the Magic Flute music derives from Mozart's devotion to Masonic ideals and convictions. A thoroughly effective composition, it will make a welcome addition to Mozartian libraries. On the obverse of the disk there is a good, straightforward reading of the Overture to "Seraglio." Both performances are intelligently made by the Berlin State Opera Overture under the leadership of Leo Blech. C. S. P.

Another René Clair Film

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Academy Cinema was recently shown "The Crazy Ray," a silent picture by René Clair, the brilliant French director whose two recent films, "Sous les Toits de Paris" and "Le Million," have been popular successes of the season. It is a fantastic comedy about the night watchman of the Eiffel Tower, who descends one morning from the lofty scene of his duties to find that all Paris has fallen asleep at 3:25 a. m.

The streets are deserted except for a few taxis with unwakable drivers, a belated reveler here and there leaning against a wall, a policeman petrified in the very act of grasping the shoulder of a man who has stolen a watch. Eventually, however, our hero succeeds in finding four people who are not asleep. They have just flown over from Marseilles. At first delighted that they are able to take from the Bourse all the money they want, they go up into the Eiffel Tower in high glee.

But unutterable boredom soon creeps over the party, and they are reduced to contemplatively making airplanes out of 1000 franc notes. It would be an exaggeration to say that one waits for the explanation of the strange phenomenon of the sleeping city with bated breath, but all through one is pleasantly intrigued to know what it is all about, though the explanation, when it comes, does not explain much. Once again M. Clair shows what opportunities Paris offers to a photographer of imagination. "The Crazy Ray" has not the smooth wit of his other films, yet it is an agreeable, light entertainment.

'What Woman Wants'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Garrick Theater, beginning June 30, 1931, Ellern Productions, Ltd., presents "What Woman Wants," adapted from "Hawleys of the High Street," by Walter Ellis.

Mr. Walter Ellis, the author of more than one successful farce, has chosen to adapt a story, "Hawleys of the High Street." But this time he seems uncertain whether to strike the note of farce or of sentimental comedy, and so hits both; then, to complete the disharmony, he touches the key of melodrama. The result is that this story of the Percival-Hawleys, who have retired from business so rich that they boast of their Rolls-Royce and stuff gifts into the pockets of their welcome visitor—in this case a viscount seeking their daughter's hand in marriage—has no consistency of mood and is only entertaining in patches. There was material in this picture of a parvenu society for satire, and in the study of the devotion of an only daughter to her parents, torn twixt love and duty, for something richer than unintelligent buffoonery.

However, we must take the piece as we find it and gather the scanty rewards which the company, struggling with uninspired text, offer. Mr. Edward Irwin and Miss Elsie Craig give a certain pleasant interest in the Percival-Hawleys, picking up laughter by dropping aspirates, and if we are not really concerned with their troubles the fault is not theirs. Miss Gertrude Sterroll as the aunt is there to lever the story forward, and this she does with many a sentimental platitude spoken with disarming sincerity. Mr. George de Warfaz introduces a momentary farcial explosion into the household and is welcome for it, while Mr. Lawrence Anderson and Miss Renée Kelly play the parts of the two lovers with a grace which, if it does not hide the author's poverty of characterization, at least makes it tolerable. It is only fair to add that many in the audience apparently enjoyed the piece. For myself, I found nothing original nor refreshing in the situations and could envy the naïveté of a public which found such entertainment enjoyable.

J. T. G.

Doris Doe, an American contralto, has been added to the Metropolitan Opera Company roster of next season.

Four Operas in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

FOR the last few weeks the Berlin opera houses have made strenuous efforts to interest a public which, for economic reasons, has had to curtail its visits to artistic entertainments. A few words first on the general situation. The Staatsoper am Platz der Republik, the so-called Krolloper, will cease to exist at the end of this season. Its leading musical director, Otto Klemperer, will find his theater closed on his return from South America. The orchestra and chorus have been given notice, the prominent soloists have taken on other engagements, and many efficient workers are now out of a job.

Though this development is most regrettable, artistically it seems a disaster. For the Krolloper was the only operatic institute in Berlin which made an effort to keep abreast of the times, not only in its repertoires but also in the productions and décor. The fruits of long years of labor of a high artistic standard all seem to have vanished through the closing of this house. Many plans were evolved to save the Krolloper, but so far, none have been realized and in this financial state of affairs there is apparently little hope of reopening the opera.

"Falstaff"

With two magnificent fresh productions the Krolloper closed its activities. The first was Verdi's "Falstaff." This work of the master, who discovered a new style toward the end of his career, stands alone in its individuality among the standard works of operatic literature. Here, Verdi has dropped the tragic gesture of Aïda" and "Othello," the pathos of emotion is gone and what is now expressed is the joy of a man who has learned to smile not only at life, but at himself also. Verdi has gained wisdom; he has experienced many things and much, but they no longer touch him. Joy and sorrow are dissolved in the freedom of laughter. Hence Falstaff became a work which portrayed the quiet happiness which illumines every phase of life. Hence, too, a score which is incomparable, individual in its style of comedy, its subdued merriment in expression and its tender, colorful lines.

The performance of this work is one of the most difficult tasks a theater can undertake. At the Krolloper it was thoroughly studied and the evening passed in a lively fashion under the direction of Klemperer. His racing tempi which at times, as in the last fugue, seemed to reach the limits of possibility, were brilliantly sustained by the soloists. Among them Fritz Krenn's Falstaff comes first; he was master of the difficult part and played it with discretion.

"Aus einem Totenhaus"

The second fresh presentation at the Krolloper represented one of the most important operatic compositions of our time, namely the last work of Leos Janacek "Aus einem Totenhaus." As I have already referred in detail to this piece when it was first performed at the National Theater in Mannheim I confine myself to a few emphatic words. Janacek, composer of "Jenufa," was inspired to write his greatest work by a text which he himself compiled from Dostojewski's "Aufzeichnungen aus einem Totenhaus." Profoundly moving in its mythical power of expression, the music is proof of the productive force of this elderly master. With this score he enters the narrow phalanx of those great musicians who have won European fame.

At the performance of the work at the Krolloper the musical direction was courageously undertaken by Fritz Zweig, who gave us the most brilliant feat of conducting he has shown us so far. The stage management of Hans Curjel was fine and discreet, and he knew how to make good use of the stage crowds. The ensemble of the soloists was excellent and the success was great.

The Städtischen Oper

This institute, equally with the others, has not escaped the universal pressure. Though financially it is relatively in a better position than the Krolloper, its artistic achievement during the last season can scarcely be commended. To discuss the reasons for the lowering of the artistic standard would carry us too far; in any case, one has heard little of importance since Bruno Walter left. Last year, when Heinz Tietjen also resigned the management of the Städtischen Oper for the post of managing director of the Prussian Staatstheater, the deputizing manager was in a difficult position which he was not prepared to fill. Now a new man has been called to the head of the Städtischen Oper—Carl Ebert, who has been managing director in Darmstadt. He has a difficult post; but one hopes that his activities, and the artistic initiative he has shown elsewhere, will give this institute new lease of life and a high standard.

The last two premières of the Städtischen Oper for which the deputizing manager was responsible, do not require much discussion. In both cases the works are of minor importance, which will certainly not find any lasting place in the repertoires. The comic opera "Angelina" by Gioacchino Rossini was performed for the first time in Rome in 1817. Musically there are some lovely passages to be found, but the nonsense of the text considerably damages the effect of the whole. It is all the more surprising that Rossini should have had any ideas at all for such a weak libretto. His score contains much delightful and ingenious music and in a few ensemble passages it even rises to real power of expression and a characterization which is reminiscent of "The Barbier of Sevilla." The performance of the work under the careful direction of Robert Denzler only partly fulfilled the high demands of the score.

Johann Strauss

As the last première of the season the Städtischen Oper brought out an opérette of Johann Strauss, "Das Spitzentuch der Königin" ("The Queen's Lace Kerchief"). Unfortunately the piece has been very considerably changed both textually and musically. There was no reason for this, for the old text is just as stupid as the new one, and the genial, clever, elegant music of Johann Strauss needed no interference. This has been carried out to such an extent that the piece seems to bear an anonymous impression. They have attributed a work to Johann Strauss which he did not compose, though the music springs from him. The Städtischen Oper spent a great deal of trouble on its production and achieved a considerable public success.

Stage and Film Notes

Ernest B. Schoedsack is to film scenes in India for Paramount's production of "The Life of a Bengal Lancer," by F. Yeats-Brown.

So widely have the motion pictures made the New York sky line known in England that a group of British students now visiting the United States gave evidence of no amazement at buildings 50 stories high or more. They were astonished at the celerity with which Manhattan soft drink dispensers set down filled glasses before one has time to extract a nickel or dime in payment.

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A New Light for Television

Modulated Mercury Arcs Offer Possibilities

By VOLNEY D. HURD

TELEVISION has had three general systems discussed and experimented with up to this time. Now a French engineer comes forward with a new and most interesting invention which in the first instance may mean more progress with existing systems due to better light and in the second may permit of a new method of scanning which can successfully compete with the cathode ray idea now holding such a prominent position in television research.

A modulated mercury arc light is the fundamental idea of this engineer, Mr. Henri F. Dalpayrat, and he has given us a very interesting brief review of existing systems and the idea underlying his first modulated arc. In addition he has promised to prepare for us an article on a later development in which an even simpler form of mercury arc is used combined with a new method of scanning which makes full use of this arc's possibility, a method not using ordinary mechanical means. This article will be released as soon as his patent application has been filed.

In discussing present television Mr. Dalpayrat says: "The different systems perfected up to the present time have definite limitations in performance and cost. The three systems best known today are, first, the neon tube and perforated scanning disk arrangement; second, the neon "crater" tube and lens disk system, and third, the cathode ray tube.

"The first system mentioned consists of an ordinary neon lamp which has a flat square plate which becomes covered by an orange-colored glow, the luminous intensity of which varies with the signal received by the short wave radio receiver. A perforated scanning disk with holes arranged in spirals revolves in front of this luminous plate so that only one hole of the disk crosses the plate at a time. Each hole then "scans" one line on the surface of the plate until the whole surface has been explored. This is done so fast that one has the impression of seeing the surface of the neon plate alone, the scanning disk becoming invisible and the transition from line to line more or less unnoticeable.

"The variations of the signal changing the light intensity of the neon tube, produce light or dark spots, which, when assembled together, constitute the image of the subject which has been transmitted at the broadcasting station.

"This neon tube and perforated disk arrangement is now the most popular on account of its simplicity, cheapness and ease of operation. However, there is no reason to believe that it is here to stay. The picture obtained is too small, too faint, lacks details and clarity, and there is also the inconvenience that it has to be viewed through a lens or peephole and that only one person at the time can see it. The head and shoulder picture usually received is far from being interesting, and does not entertain enough to make it worth while looking at it. This system may be compared to a new toy which may satisfy the curiosity of enthusiastic tinkerers, but it cannot be offered as a finished product.

"The second system mentioned, using a neon 'crater' tube and a lens disk, has several important advantages over the first system. In this scheme a special neon tube is employed where the electrodes or parts inside the tube are arranged in such a way that all the light is concentrated and confined to a small area, so that a greater luminous intensity can be obtained. This light is also projected in the shape of a thin beam or pencil of light. As in other neon tubes this light varies with the intensity of the received signal. By placing a disk, containing lenses, arranged in spiral, in front of this beam, the light from this 'crater' tube can be projected upon a screen and each lens then traces a line containing spots of different luminosity. The lenses can also be mounted on the disk in a circle, in that, each lens is slanting at an angle slightly different from the preceding lens.

"These lens disks are somewhat more expensive, as well as difficult to manufacture than the hole disks, offering a problem in adjusting the lenses so that the lines reproduced do not overlap or spread apart. They are fairly heavy and require a good motor to rotate them.

"The third system is the cathode ray tube. This system has the advantage that no motor or disk is necessary and that the whole, complete televisor consists of a vacuum tube on the ground glass end of which appears the image. The process of operation of this device is as follows: a filament heats a porcelain tube called the cathode and negatively charged particles of electricity called electrons are emitted in all directions. These electrons are attracted by a positively charged plate or anode. This anode has a perforation in its center and a stream of electrons shoots out through this opening and impinges upon a chemically treated surface at the ground glass end of the tube. The electrons striking this surface produce a glow which in turn varies with the signal intensity controlling the flow of electrons.

"The scanning is done by deflecting the beam of electrons vertically and horizontally, that is, in zigzag fashion until the whole surface of the ground glass has been exploded. This deflecting action is accomplished by two sets of metallic plates set at right angles with each other, each set of plates being connected to its own source of alternating current. These plates are placed near the opening of the anode so that their static field, varying with their charges, attracts or repels the beam of electrons. This system is considered by many the best so far developed but the device is expensive and delicate. The light it produces although sufficient for a very small picture, is not powerful enough for the projection of an image upon a screen.

"In all these systems the light is the main problem and therefore the object of present television research is in the direction of getting a powerful light source which can be easily and successfully modulated. After this the search for better scanning, possibly from a magnetic control basis, is a logical step.

"With this point in view the writer has designed two different types of modulated mercury arc tubes and also a new form of scanning which shows advantages and future possibilities. The first of these arc tubes will be discussed at present and the second called the 'magnalite' tube will be explained in a later issue of the Monitor.

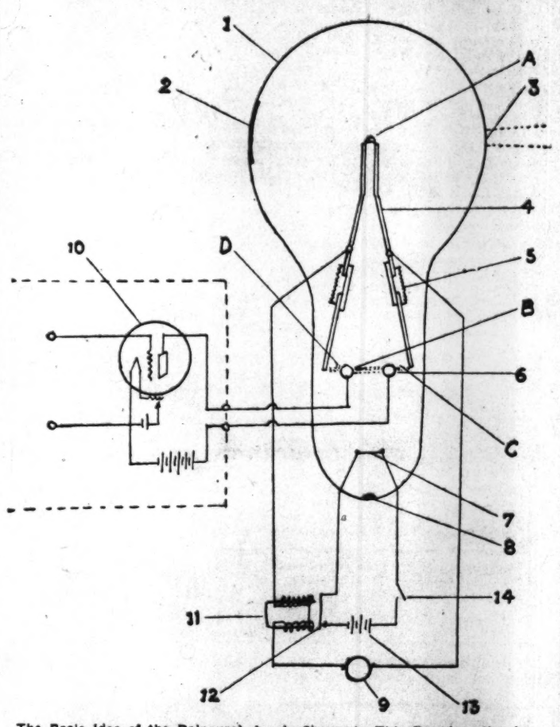
"The first of those tubes is shown in the accompanying diagrams represented by an evacuated glass bulb 1, whose surface is opaque except for a small, square, clear glass spot indicated at 3. Figure 2 is a silver-plated area acting as a reflector to project the light of the arc upon the clear glass spot 3. (An external reflector could also be used if the bulb was not made opaque.) At 4 are long metallic electrodes having their widest surfaces facing each other and shaped as shown, and at 5 are portions of these electrodes made of high-resistance metal. Two small rod electrodes at 6 are placed in spaced relations near and between the lower ends of electrodes 4, while 7 is a filament which heats a small amount of mercury indicated by the dot at 8. Figure 9 is a source of high direct current potential which is applied on 4. Now at 10 we have the output stage of a short-wave radio receiver which supplies the signal-voltage variations to electrodes 6.

"The mode of operation is as follows: When switch 14 is turned on, the filament 7 draws current from battery 13. It becomes incandescent and heats the mercury 8. Mercury vapors fill the tube and so doing the space between the upper ends and the lower ends of electrodes 4 become electrically conductive and arcs are formed at points A, B, C and D, A being the main arc. When a signal is applied on electrodes 6 the arc at that point varies in intensity with the signal. The arc between 6 varying, the total resistance between the lower ends of 4 also varies, and so doing draws more current through resistances 5. The main arc A receiving less current now decreases and projects less light through the clear glass spot 3. The small arcs between B-C-D may be called the 'Primary Arc' and A the Secondary Arc.

"From the above description it may be seen that the primary arc acts as a variable resistance for the secondary arc. When the second arc is formed, the current from source 9 passing through the magnetic relay 12 opens the circuit of the heating filament 7. This circuit stays open as long as the tube is in operation as the heat of the arcs themselves is enough to maintain the temperature of the mercury vapors.

"This new arc tube has been experimented with by a large concern abroad, and the reports are very promising, mentioning a powerful, very brilliant white light and the arcs are easily modulated. The 'magnalite' tube, designed by the writer, and a step beyond this arc, will be thoroughly described together with a new system of magnetic scanning in a later issue of the Monitor."

DETAILS OF TELEVISION MERCURY ARC



The Basic Idea of the Dalpayrat Arc Is Shown in This Drawing, the Accompanying Text Giving the Explanation of the Various Numbers.

Telephoning a Program

Personal Calls May Stop Dutch 'Radio'

Amsterdam

A PORTION of Amsterdam's radio listeners are not the least surprised when their radio suddenly ceases and the telephone rings. These subscribers receive their telephone and radio service over the same wire from the central office. Thus the occasional breaks in the programs.

The central radio system has become rooted so firmly in the Netherlands that the installation of radios particularly in new apartment house blocks, is as taken for granted as ordering telephone, gas and electric light service.

J. J. Fris, a private enterpriser, claims the title of pioneer of "radio-centrals" in the Netherlands These now number over 600, each serving from 100 to 3000 homes, with a total of over 180,000 subscribers. Twenty cents per week or two florins (80 cents) per month is paid to a private radio central, and $1 per month to centrals owned by municipalities.

In the large cities the subscribers generally have to pay $3 for the installation. In the smaller communities, however, the charge is nearly always $6. The subscriber usually has the right to buy his own loudspeaker, although often the owner of the radio central has the privilege to sell him the speaker.

There are now 20 radio centrals in the Netherlands owned by coöperative societies, chiefly house-building societies, while there are also five municipal radio central systems, with 12,000 subscribers.

The municipal radio system of The Hague, with 5500 subscribers as compared with 20,000 subscribers to Amsterdam private centrals, uses the telephone wire system. By this method the sound is "delivered" at telephone-strength. Every subscriber, therefore, needs an amplifier to get loudspeaker volume.

The service consists of a choice of programs from the two Dutch broadcasting stations Hilversum and Huizen, which alternatively use the 1875 meter and 298 meter wavelengths. Phonograph records from the individual centrals fill in the intervals caused by atmospheric and other disturbances. There are also some centrals which wire a selection from foreign broadcasting programs.

This procedure has not yet been definitely regulated by law, but people with inside information of the radio central business think it is safe to expect that very shortly all Dutch radio centrals will add a third choice to their service, namely a selection of foreign stations.

Flying Schoolboys

An English Pilot Is Out To 'Put Over' Aviation

London

WATERLOO was won on the fields of Eton, so the saying goes. If Capt. C. D. Barnard, a noted English airman, has anything to say about it, flying progress will move forward in the hands of English schoolboys.

Fifteen hours of free flying instruction is the scholarship inducement held out to secondary school youths by Captain Barnard.

In coöperation with Captain Barnard, the London Daily Mail is providing a light airplane fitted with wireless telephone receiving apparatus and a transmitter and loudspeaker equipment on the ground. The pilot hears the lecture from the ground and operates his machine accordingly. Captain Barnard will also have an autogiro, which has so far been little seen in England, at his disposal. Parachute descents will also be demonstrated, not as a stunt, but as a safe and approved way of getting out of difficulties.

Captain Barnard is also out to "sell" English municipalities on airports, airport locations and markings, just as these towns frequently sell themselves to the motoring public by highway connections.

RALPH CAPONE DRAWS NEARER PRISON DOORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—Ralph Capone, sentenced to three years in the federal penitentiary for violation of the income tax law, lost his fight yesterday in the United States Appellate Court. His attorneys announced they would still contest the conviction. The income tax campaign of Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney here, with which he has netted a number of gangsters and corrupt corporations was meanwhile buttressed.

Two other Chicago principal gangsters were adversely affected by yesterday's decision. They are Terry Druggan and Frank Lake, who have been seconds to the Capones in gangster publicity. Their notoriety resulted from their operation of illicit breweries. They had entered pleas of guilty to federal charges, conditional in part upon the Capone case.

Is Radio Teaching Musicians?

An Engineer Sees a New Concept of Pure Tone Coming

By LANING HUMPHREY

"RADIO is teaching musicians what musical tone really is, and they don't understand that this is what is happening to them."

Mr. C. W. Horn, chief engineer of the National Broadcasting Company, was speaking with the determined patience of one who would rise superior to a "pet peeve." His comment had been asked on some reproaches raised against radio from the musician's point of view. There was an accusation that radio imparted a "mechanical tone to music, even when performed by the greatest artists. This mechanical tone, it was argued, had been dinned into the ears of the public to a point where it was crowding out the consciousness of true musical tone.

"Bringing the mechanical side of radio to a high state of development was the only reasonable thing to do, at first," Mr. Horn said. "We still have plenty of work to do on that line. But now we have at least reached a stage where we are only too willing to use every mechanical resource to achieve the best musical results. If the public says, 'Isn't that concert fine—for radio?' we are dissatisfied. We want a concert broadcast to be rated fine in its own right as a concert, without any excuses on behalf of radio transmission.

"These people who talk about a 'mechanical' tone ought to know first of all what a musical tone is, as applied to a concert. But they don't, as they prove by their remarks. They would probably say that my attitude toward music is mechanical. Well, I admit I'm not a musician. But I do study the musical side of radio. I've talked with Leopold Stokowski by the hour to help myself to bring the mechanical and the musical sides of radio into the proper relation.

Concert Hall Tone Impure

"As a matter of fact, the concert-wise critics, who speak of a mechanical tone in radio, have never heard a pure musical tone in a concert hall. They have heard a tone filled with varying quantities of impurities. Isn't it true, that comparatively few concert halls have really good acoustics? Added to that, the acoustics vary with the size of the audience, the kind of clothing they are wearing, and the restlessness that is always present in some degree in a crowd. In a concert from a broadcasting studio, it is possible to eliminate these distractions—these impurities—from the tone.

"The critics of radio, noticing that a concert broadcast sounds different from a hall concert, seize upon the fact that the tone is 'mechanically transmitted,' and say the music has a 'mechanical' tone. What happens is, that they use their imperfect yardstick of a hall tone, with its impurities, as a standard of comparison for a tone without those impurities."

"But on the other hand," the interviewer threw in, "isn't it giving a rather dehumanized impression of a concert to eliminate the audience? Don't the little indications of the presence of an audience—the rustling of it, and one thing and another—contribute to the life and humanity of a concert? As you say, your studios don't damage the music with the faulty acoustics often found in halls. Very well. But aren't broadcast concerts with an audience present in a studio to be preferred to one without?"

Do Audiences Really Help?

"Let me answer with another question. Do you yourself really think that you can get close to the art of music when your own thought and that of the performer is distracted, consciously or unconsciously, by any or all of a hundred little flutters, buzzes and shufflings of a crowd? You may feel more at ease in the midst of such familiar things. But you certainly can't concentrate to the best advantage on listening to the music, as you can in listening by yourself to a broadcast."

We retreated from that thrust and then asked:

"How about the broadcasting performers, themselves? Is it possible that when they don't see an audience before them, their playing or singing is affected in a way which makes it seem lacking to trained musical ears? Whether concert artists are in a hall or one of your studios, doesn't it help them to do their best when they can 'feel the presence of the audience,' as they say?"

"No—not really. I've gone into that question thoroughly, and I'm satisfied it's a fallacy. We have found that true artists, from the greatest to the less important, give better performances without visible audiences. They're glad to be able to devote undisturbed attention to their interpretations. Some have begun by thinking that they received inspiration from an audience, and that they wouldn't do so well without one. But after working alone before the microphone a few times, they've felt that they rose to greater heights that way."

The writer mentioned the concern expressed in musical quarters, lest radio cause composers to write in a mechanical style—composing directly for the microphone, and perhaps incorporating mechanical tonal effects in their orchestrations.

Modern Mechanical Tones

"It is quite possible that composers will write direct for radio," the engineer commented. "In fact, some have begun already. In some cases, too, they have already experimented with mechanical tonal effects. But why that should be blamed especially on radio is too much for me. Modern composers have been busy for a long time now introducing tonal effects that certainly sound much more mechanical than musical.

"As far as the future effect of radio on musical composition is concerned, my feeling is that, along with further developments in modernist tones, radio will lead composers back to a purer style, more beautiful tone and greater sincerity.

"Just think back a moment into musical history. Music had purity of tone and style in the old days, when it was played with a few instruments before small audiences in the private concerts of members of the nobility who were patrons of the composers. The spirit of the French Revolution—so Stokowski tells me—led to a demand to open up concerts to the crowds. Then the composers found themselves forced to use larger orchestras in order to be heard across larger halls, and, especially, across the interference of commotion stirred up by audiences so much larger and so much less well-behaved than those of the nobility. This trend to more instruments and more noise has gotten to a point where in a good many modern compositions, you can't hear the music on account of the orchestration, so to speak. Should a change from that be called 'dehumanization'?

Big Orchestras for Losses

"A symphony orchestra of a hundred-odd pieces may be required for general effectiveness in a hall. But such a number isn't necessary for the actual expression of the composer's ideas. Beyond a certain number, each additional instrument in a 'choir' of an orchestra is there not for expression, but to add enough weight to the tone to make up for the various losses of efficiency due to the size of the hall, faulty acoustics, possibly; and at any rate, the audience. Not only does a very slight movement from several hundred persons interfere with the music, but their clothing absorbs a great amount of the volume of music sent out from the stage.

"Radio makes it possible to get a richer effect from a comparatively small orchestra in a studio than can be heard in a hall from a large symphony orchestra. The individual qualities of instruments, mostly lost in the general hubbub of the ensemble playing of a large orchestra in a hall, may be brought out beautifully from a radio orchestra. I believe that this is going to attract serious composers more and more, and that they will be reaching high artistic achievement in writing for the small broadcasting orchestra.

"But we've just been talking. Let's check up with some illustrations."

Swinging out an arm, Mr. Horn clicked a switch on a little stand at his left elbow. Music issued from a moderate-sized radio cabinet in the right-hand corner of the office.

Some Comparisons Are Made

"String quartet from an NBC studio, without any audience present," he commented. "Maybe some of these faultfinders of radio would call that a 'mechanical' tone, but to me it sounds like rather pure musical tone." Another switch is flipped. "Here's an orchestra broadcasting from another studio. It's a small orchestra, and there is no audience. Just make up your mind about the tone quality. Now, if that doesn't sound 'natural' to you, it's easy enough to get an orchestra tone muddied up with room reverberations and an audience. Here you are."

Another click.

"Concert from a hall in Washington, D. C. Maybe this sounds better to you than the studio orchestra. To my ear, there's an interfering sound. Hear it? That's the reverberation from the walls. If that is really a desirable ornament to the music, we can bring it all the way from Europe."

Click again.

"There's a concert from Berlin. Hear those walls?"

"From Berlin?" the reviewer faltered. "It's almost as clear as that other broadcast from Washington. That's wonderful."

"I wouldn't say that myself—as far as the music is concerned. It may be remarkable as a mechanical achievement, but my job is to try to achieve a musical quality that can stand on its own merits, without making excuses because a concert happens to be transmitted between continents. You see, you say it is 'almost as clear' as the Washington orchestra. It would pass if it were just as good.

"Well, what do you say—is a concert more musical with or without room noises?"

Before it was possible to answer, someone entered from an adjoining office to consult about a broadcast to Argentina, and, hoping no one in that distant country would be finding a theoretical mechanical tone in it, the writer withdrew.

HE FORESEES SMALLER ORCHESTRAS

C. W. HORN

Full Stage Scanning

A Camera Succeeds the Flying Spot

A NEW television camera that permits the use of a stage has become an accomplished fact in television. Developed over a period of years at the Jenkins Television Corporation laboratories at Jersey City and successfully adopted and completed at Station W2XCD at Passaic by the De Forest Radio Company, the new camera is now ready to be used to enlarge the size of the pick-up space in the studio and makes the televising of outdoor scenes soon possible.

In experimental work at W2XCD the camera has supplanted the flying spot method entirely and will be used for further program work at that station from now on. Under the older flying spot method in use at all of the stations now on the air the object to be televised was limited in size to a close-up bust image or part of the person. A dancer could be seen from the waist down, or a singer or speaker from the waist up, but the full-length image was out of the question. With the camera pick-up the image can take in a space four feet deep by seven feet wide by seven feet high with great detail, and outdoors the pick-up of a moving train, automobiles, and airplanes in flight has already been accomplished.

This pick-up device is the result of several years of extensive laboratory development. The idea on which this operates is different from that used in any television studio today. The studio flying spot pick-ups throw a high intensity light over the subject being televised, which is picked up by sensitive photo-electric cells, then amplified and used to modulate a radio transmitter. It can be readily understood that this method cannot be used outdoors, due to the fact that the flying spot of light would not affect the photo-electric cells nearly as much as the powerful rays of the sun. Hence some other method must be used to pick up outside events and transmit them so they can be received in the home on standard television receivers.

The method used in the new direct pick-up camera is to focus the image, by means of a high-grade camera lens, on a revolving Nipkow disk. Behind the disk is a sensitive photo-electric cell and contained in the camera is a six-stage amplifier which feeds the amplified photo-electric currents into a low impedance line to the main amplifier. The apparatus just described is mounted on a yoke which can be raised or lowered, tilted up or down or revolved in any direction to follow the action. In front of the pick-up disk a neon lamp is mounted which can be seen by the operator through the shadow box, thereby monitoring the program being picked up. Just above the shadow box is a knob which adjusts the focus of the lens so that objects several feet away or several miles away can be picked up.

All this apparatus is mounted on a small electric truck which can be steered or made to go backward by means of a small electric motor under the truck. This truck houses all the batteries necessary to operate the direct pick-up camera and makes it a complete self-contained unit.

YOUNG CANADA URGED TO BUY HOME GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Every school child in British Columbia will be taught the desirability of buying Canadian products in preference to those of foreign nations by a "creed" to be inserted in all public school textbooks. This creed, which was recently debated in the Canadian Parliament after it was issued by the Federal Government, states that "I believe" in Canadian ideals, Canadian prospects, and Canadian products.

Mr. Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, declared he saw no political aspect to it and would not only insert it in all textbooks, but would probably order it read in every class once a week. He said it was desirable that children should be impressed from their earliest years with the desirability of buying Canadian goods and thus expressing Canadian ideals in a practical fashion

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF JULY 27-AUGUST 2

MONDAY, JULY 27

7-7:15—Ames 'n' Andy. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.

7-7:30—Lure of the Tropics. Latin-American music. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.

7:30-7:45—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS, to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.

8-8:15—Rita Montinier, Spanish singer; Cuban orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

8-8:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver.

8:30-9—Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra; Inez Quinn, soprano. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:30-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Soloists; Harry Horlick's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WLIT, Philadelphia.

9-9:30—Maytag Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—General Motors Orchestra; Lois Bennett, soprano; Elliott Shaw, baritone. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—Real Folks sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

10—10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KYDL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

10-10:30—Gold Medal Express. Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

10:30-11—Arabesque sketch. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—Mr. Bones and Company. Minstrels. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

11-12—Pan-American Concert. Consuelo Gorzia, Mexican soprano; Leopoldao Gutierres, Chilean baritone; United States Army Band. NBC—WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis, Mo.

TUESDAY, JULY 28

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nevada.

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

7:30-8—Seasonyland Sketch. "Wayside Stand." NBC—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo, N. Y.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra. Irish program. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Concert Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist, chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

9:30-10—The Fuller Man. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—Death Valley Days. "Bill Corcoran Goes Home." NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Reinald Werrenrath and Alumni Glee Club. NBC—WJZ Chain to WON, Chicago.

10:15-10:30—Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Corey's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Soloists, chorus and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29

7-7:15—Little Jack Little. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WEAF chain to WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio.

7:30-7:45—Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF chain to KSD, St. Louis, Mo.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.

8-8:30—"In the Time of Roses." Tenor soloist; women's octet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:15-8:30—Helen Fogel, concert pianist. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

8:30-8:45—Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. CBS transcontinental.

8:30-9—Mobilgil Concert; American program with Gladys Rice, soprano; Frank Lapitano, harpist; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WLS, Chicago.

9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Quartet and organ. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. Financial talk; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

9-9:30—"The First Nighter." Sketch. "The White Mask." NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Listen for "Impressions of Victor Herbert." NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

9:30-10:30—Goldman Band Concert. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

10-10:15—Connie Boswell, songs; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—Nit Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—String dance Orchestra; Billie Burke, golf champion. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

10:45-11—"Paris Evenings." Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Mary McCoy, soprano; Oliver Smith, tenor. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

THURSDAY, JULY 30

7-7:15—Little Jack Little. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, monologist. NBC—WJZ chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7:45-8—The Composer Conducts. Concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KOA, Denver, Colo.

7:45-8—The Trials of the Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.

8-8—Beraice Claire, guest soloist; Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. "Under the Big Top." NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:30-8:45—"In the Good Old Summer Time." Salon Singers; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:45-9—Boswell Sisters, Vocal trio. CBS.

9-9:15—Read and Al, comedy duo; Bert Lowe's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Area Birthday Party. "Robert Fulton." Soloists, quartet and orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WCKY, Covington, Ky.

9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl. Welcome Lewis, contralto; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.

9:30-10—John Charles Thomas, baritone; Maxwell Orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor. First of series of eight programs. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—Edwin Franko Goldman and his Band. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.

10-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Fritz Reiner, conductor. Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz" and Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel." CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—The Story Behind the Song. NBC—WJZ chain to WCKY, Covington, Ky.

10:30-10:45—Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—Peters Parade. Irene Beasley, contralto; Luther Trio; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, JULY 31

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to Reno, Nev.

7-7:15—Major Bowes' Family. Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver.

7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.

7:30-7:45—Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WJZ chain to KSD, St. Louis, Mo.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.

8-8:30—"In the Time of Roses." Tenor soloist; women's octet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:30-9—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

9-9:30—Whispering Jack Smith. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel, violin; Thee Karle, tenor; Songbirds' Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program. Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

10:30-11—"Poet's Gold." Poetry readings and music. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1

7-7:15—Lee Morse, Crooner. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

7-7:30—St. Moritz Orchestra. Dinner music. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Sonata Recital. Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. Grieg sonata. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.

8-8:30—Luther and Robison, Cowboy ballads; Nestle Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-9—Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

8:30-9—Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Fritz Reiner, conductor. Features, "Streets of Pekin" (Hadley); "Afternoon of a Faun" (Debussy). CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Giuseppe Creatore and his Band; saxophone octet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

9:30-10—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

9:45-10—Whispering Jack Smith. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel, violin; Thee Karle, tenor; Songbirds' Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program. Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

10:30-11—"Poet's Gold." Poetry readings and music. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

SUNDAY, JULY 26

1-2—Pop Concert from Cleveland. Concert orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

1:30-2—Columbia Little Symphony Orchestra; Barbara Maurel, contralto. CBS transcontinental.

2-2:30—Ann Leaf, organist. CBS transcontinental.

2:30-3—Leo Sima, pianist; Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Herbie Kay's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

2:30-3—Gypsy Trail. Gypsy orchestra and soloist. CBS transcontinental.

2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program. Popular. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.

3-3:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.

3-4—Symphonic Hour. Toscha Seidel, violinist, and concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

4-5—Ravinia Opera Concert, from Ravinia Park, Ill. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

5-6—International Broadcast from Paris. Dinner in honor of Lafayette, Rochambeau and de Grasse descendants. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.

6-6:30—"Around the Samovar." Russian program. CBS transcontinental.

6:15-6:30—Twenty Fingers of Harmony. Classical piano duo. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

6:30-7—Howard Orchestra; soloists. CBS to WCAU, Philadelphia, Penna.

7-7:15—"The World's Business," Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.

7-7:30—"Through the Opera Glass." Soloists and concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:30-8—Theatrical Scrapbook. "Charles Dickens." NBC—WJZ chain to WFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

8-9—Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOAI, San Antonio, Texas.

8:15-8:30—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—"Blow the Man Down." Sea songs. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

8:30-9—"Harbor Lights." Sketch. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

9:15-9:30 — Russia Singers. NBC — WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

9:30-10:30 — Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Borodin's "Polovetzian Dances" and Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice." CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:45—Goldman Band Concert. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

10:30-11—Symphony Orchestra directed by Adolphe Dumont. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas, City.

10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

11-11:30—Continental String Quartet. CBS transcontinental.

11:30-12—Chicago Variety Program. Popular. CBS transcontinental.

11:30-12—South Sea Islanders. Hawaiian ensemble. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.

GEOLOGIST PREDICTS AUSTRALIAN OIL FIND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Discovery of oil in commercial quantities within a very short time is predicted by Dr. W. G. Woolnough, geological adviser to the Commonwealth Government, in a statement just issued by the Ministry for Home Affairs.

Dr. Woolnough warned against premature deep drilling. In the final stages, he said, only the drill can tell, but costly mistakes can be reduced to a minimum.

"Support of those organizations which are working on sound lines appears to be the quickest way home, even if it is the longest way round," he added.

LAW TO CONTROL EAST TEXAS OIL OUTPUT URGED

This Area and Rumania Said to Be Only Remaining Unrestricted Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25—Rumania and East Texas are the only producing areas in the world in which oil production is not controlled, Mr. W. S. Farish, president of the Humble Oil & Refinery Company, declared in his testimony Friday before the House Committee oil inquiry. He urged enactment of laws to bring East Texas in line with other controlled fields of the world and thus stabilize the industry.

Even production in the Russian fields is controlled by the Soviet Government which owns them, he said. The total production of the world at this time is given as 4,000,000 barrels daily, of which the United States produces 2,530,000 barrels.

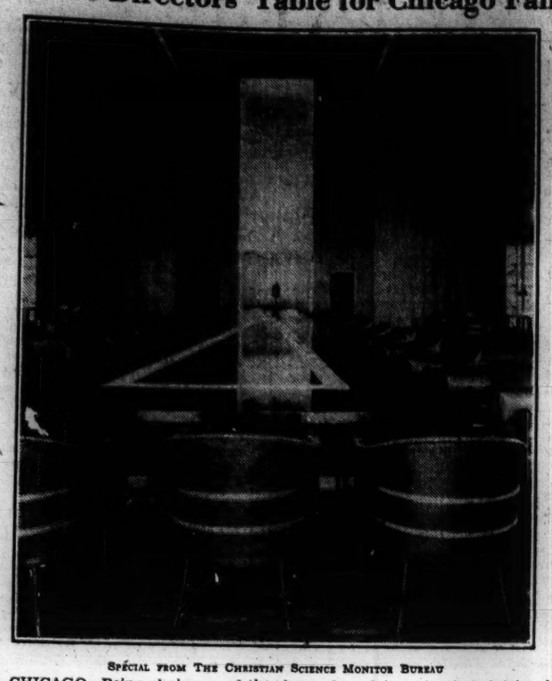
Mr. Farish said East Texas production rose Thursday to between 550,000 barrels and 600,000 barrels. He pictured conditions in that area as "chaotic," and his company, he said, has abandoned all efforts to maintain any fixed price for oil. He blamed the conditions there largely on what he charged was the indifference of the Railroad Commission. He said that body delayed issuing and attempting to enforce any proration order until production had got beyond all control.

More than 28 per cent of the total Texas oil production during the first six months of 1931 came from the East Texas region, according to compilations of the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Texas.

Daily average petroleum production of the State during the first half of the year amounted to 808,879 barrels, while production of the East Texas section averaged 216,175 barrels. These figures compare with a state production of 834,210 barrels daily during the first six months of 1930 and an East Texas production of only 30,318 barrels during that period. Daily average production for the entire United States showed a decline of 12 per cent for the six months period, compared to a decrease of 3 per cent in Texas.

June production in Texas declined 6 per cent from May to 973,047 barrels daily, compared to a decline in the United States as a whole of only .7 per cent. The Texas output was 14 per cent greater and that of the United States 4.9 per cent less than during June, 1930.

Trick Gives Illusion of Extreme Length To Directors' Table for Chicago Fair



SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Being chairman of the board of directors ought to be a lot of fun at Chicago's World's Fair headquarters. The chief sits at the head of a table that looks just about twice as long as it really is, which is plenty long.

The trick is achieved by an exaggerated perspective. The sides of the table appear to converge in the distance like the rails of a railway track, an illusion which makes the person at the head of the table seem far, far away. Actually, the table has been shaped in a truncated triangle in order to give it this effect. You will notice that the end in the foreground has room for three chairs, while a single seat fills the entire space of the other end.

Certainly the man at the head of this board should feel the weight of his authority. But the other members should feel rather important, too. By this arrangement everybody can see everybody else, which is not always possible with the conventional oblong top.

Collective Farming Aids Soviet Output

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—A decisive victory for the struggle for increased agricultural productivity through new methods of state collective farming is reflected in a summary of the results of the spring planting campaign which the Commissariat for Agriculture has published. The total planted area, according to these figures, has increased 10 per cent over last year.

Since the weather prospects are reported to be generally favorable there seems every likelihood that the Soviet Union will have more grain for export than last year. The chief difficulty perhaps will lie with the reported foreign shortage of labor and harvestng machines, which makes it difficult for state collective farms to cope with the expected large harvest.

Next year the proportion is likely to alter still more in favor of state collective farms, it is said, while 1933 may witness the virtual disappearance of the individual peasant.

Bulgaria Helps Albania Grow Silk

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIRANA, Albania—Bulgaria is helping Albania establish a little domestic silk industry. This year a quantity of the best Bulgarian silk cocoon "seeds" was sent by the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture at Sofia to the American Farm School at Tirana, and excellent results were obtained from them. At the end of the season the school itself gathered eggs from the best moths and in future will be able to supply the people around Tirana with them.

Bulgaria, although liberated from Turkey a comparatively short time ago, and still a poor country, takes pride in its agricultural progress. Its gardeners are famous in eastern Europe, and it has excellent varieties of grapes, vegetables and cereals. Withing recent years it has developed very satisfactory breeds of native cattle. Albania, which is the youngest independent state in the Balkans, still has a very long way to go and will be fortunate if it can take advantage of the experience of its neighbors. Jugoslavia already supplies Albania with certain quantities of seed wheat.

OLD ROMAN WELL DUG UP IN ALGIERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—When digging at Hammamet in southern Tunisia for the purpose of finding water, workmen brought to light an ancient well quite well preserved, dating back to the days of ancient Rome. After being cleaned it is now supplying plenty of pure water, as it did 1500 or 2000 years ago.

Close by, the ruins of a Roman building, very likely public baths, the walls of which are covered with numerous and rich mosaics, have also been discovered.

Archæologists have ordered excavations to be continued as they are anxious to know the name of the city built on that spot.

RESPECT URGED FOR NATIONAL CULTURAL AIMS

Celtic Congress Speaker Extolls Contributions of Wales

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—Does the possession and use of a second language hinder the advancement in world affairs of the Celtic people?

The Rev. Dr. Hartwell Jones, speaking at the meeting of the Celtic Congress held here on July 7, gave an emphatic denial to the suggestion. He said that the British Empire consisted of a mosaic of races each having its peculiar contribution.

There was no reason to expect the Celts to surrender their ideals, their language or their institutions in order to become part of a monotonous uniformity, since the Empire could be the richer in the possession of the beautiful things stored up in the hills of Wales and of Ireland.

Discussion during the Congress showed clearly the general desire to preserve not only the languages, but the music and the art of the older generations of Celtic people.

In Ireland the main difficulty lay in the undoubted attractions held by the Gaelic League for political extremists.

At the present time the league had been captured by one large political group, and this had so outraged the scholarly element that there was an almost complete estrangement between itself and the universities.

The language in its perfect form was disappearing certainly and rapidly, with no effort to hold up that disappearance. Deserted by the scholars, what else could be expected? And yet, Ireland was known as the "paradise of scholars" with the Royal Irish Academy and the National University offering traveling scholarships for Celtic studies; a Government endowment given to the Folk-Lore Society of Ireland, and an Irish college established at Galway.

In Wales, however, matters were different. Hidden away in their mountains, the Welsh people had always spoken their own language, and they still spoke it as a matter of course. But even Wales had its difficulties.

One of these lay in the inevitable call to emigrate. This was a matter which could not well be avoided. Another difficulty could be tackled with profit. This was the curious arrangement whereby a people who naturally spoke Welsh were regularly dealt with officially through the medium of English.

Affairs became serious when in a court of law a native of Wales, who was capable of no language other than his own, was accused and very often sentenced without having had any knowledge of the sort of evidence given either for or against him.

The main effort of the present time was, therefore, the establishing of Welsh as the official language of Wales, and there was every hope of carrying the effort through. The British Government offered no obstacles; the Welsh National Party was strong in support of Welsh ideals; the scholars and students were lending their assistance in every possible way, and the combined influences were surely telling upon official bodies in the country.

Wales, perhaps more than any part of the British Isles, had much to give. Scotland, with its many traditions, was incapable of expressing the affairs of modern times in her native Gaelic; the Isle of Man, too small to keep alive any very serious national movement, was dependent for her traditions solely upon her scholars; Ireland at least for the moment, was a country divided against herself. Wales, with her language, her traditions, her art, her music, had given much and could give yet more to the benefit of other nations all over the world.

Yosemite Indians To Live in Houses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

YOSEMITE, Calif.—The Federal Government, with no expectation of receiving rent, is building homes for the few remaining families of Yosemite Indians, who have previously lived here in Yosemite National Park, summer and winter alike, in canvas cabins, according to an announcement from the National Park Service.

The new homes will have two bedrooms and a combination kitchen-and-dining-room each, running water and electric lights, and an electrical connection in each room for a radio, which, it is said, most of the Indian families have.

The construction program for this summer calls for six such houses, and a central building with six shower baths and a six-car garage. A similar construction program is planned for the summer of 1932.

SAFEGUARDS GIVE GANDHI 'ELBOW ROOM'

(Continued from Page 1)

should be neither a British Army nor an Indian one. But already Indian politicians are evolving a scheme for the greater development of the Indian Army, with a view to its assuming control when the British Army departs, and neither Congress nor Gandhi is opposing this policy.

In other particulars Gandhi's theories vanish in the face of practical issues. He has definitely indicated that he will attend the Round Table Conference whether the Hindu-Moslem question is settled or not. Here again he has had to change his views, for he maintained at one time that he would not attend the conference without a settlement being reached between Hindus and Muhammadans in India.

Rights of Minorities

While Congressmen demand joint electorates as the polling method in the new constitution, Muhammadans are seeking separate electorates. While this is a point which Hindus and Moslems should settle between themselves, it is also one in which the British must take a stand, in view of the British Government's reiterated declaration that the rights of minorities must be respected in the new India.

In this respect it is anticipated here that a compromise will be duly reached at London to which Gandhi will be able to subscribe, for it has been proved in India that Muhammadans will not accept a Hindu dictatorship in this matter; as the Moslems constitute a minority of 70,000,000 persons, the British are bound to maintain an impartial attitude in meeting the Muhammadan demands.

Another Indian issue on which Congress makes sturdy demands is the question of parliamentary government in the native states, which are at present controlled by princes on a basis which is essentially autocratic, but has a leavening of British policies as a protection for the 80,000,000 persons concerned. While this matter also is one essentially for Indians to decide, again the British hold a brief for the princes which must be respected.

The opinion here is that federation will duly find its way to the statute books of India and the internal development of parliamentary reforms will then take an evolutionary process. It is held that there will be princes holding sway in native states for many years to come, but with a gradual development of constitutional methods there will be a gradual elimination of these petty autocracies.

Progressive princes already are preparing for that day, and these are chiefly on the side of federation. Those princes who do not desire to yield in this matter are the potentates who are opposing federation. It is widely held here that the British policy concerning the native states looks to a day when the princes will find their positions untenable in the face of Indian and world opinion, but that this point should be reached along constitutional and evolutionary channels.

The issues on which Congress is most likely to be most insistent at the conference are those which affect British-Indian relationships essentially. Chief among these are the safeguards which are meant to protect British commercial interests.

It is now being recognized here that the original safeguards for the rights of minorities, the financial stability and credit of the country, internal security and defense, are liable to undergo important alterations at the next Round Table.

Series of Trade Treaties

Instead of a series of safeguards incorporated into the new constitution it is anticipated that something in the nature of a series of covenants will take their place. Moderate Indians and European interests already are working on a series of "commercial treaties," which will "safeguard" British and Indian interests more satisfactorily than was indicated in the safeguards which the previous Round Table delegates drafted.

The only opposition being manifested in India to these treaties is being shown in the extreme political circles of the country and this opposition is chiefly engendeerd by wealthy Bombay merchants. For a time Congress came under the sway of this group, but the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement has considerably disturbed the relationship.

There is a large element in the commercial affairs of India that desires to see trade relations between Great Britain and India put on a basis that will take them out of the political field. This group is represented primarily by the moderate politicians, whose power is much greater than their organization would suggest.

While Congress wants complete control of the finances of the country, it is definitely recognized in India that a Congress-controlled country would result in financial chaos. Some precautionary device to give the world confidence in India's financial stability is an imperative need of the situation, and it is believed that even in this matter Gandhi will have to accept a decision that will fall far short of Congress demands.

Gandhi to Lodge In Welfare District

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mahatma Gandhi is to stay in an East End welfare settlement in Powis Road, Bow, when he visits London in August for the resumed India Round Table Conference.

Muriel Lester, superintendent of the settlement, said that three small rooms at the top of the building are being prepared for him. There he will be able to work, and at night he will probably go out onto the roof garden to sleep. Telephone facilities are being installed so that he will be able to keep in constant touch with other delegates to the conference.

Miss Lester has been a friend of Gandhi ever since she visited India five years ago, when she was introduced to him by a nephew of Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet.

Explaining why Gandhi wished to stay in one of the poorest parts of London, Miss Lester quoted a sentence from his letter, in which he wrote, "I would rather stay in your settlement than anywhere else, for then I will be living among the same sort of people as those for whom I have spent my life."

ANTIQUES

In Rural England

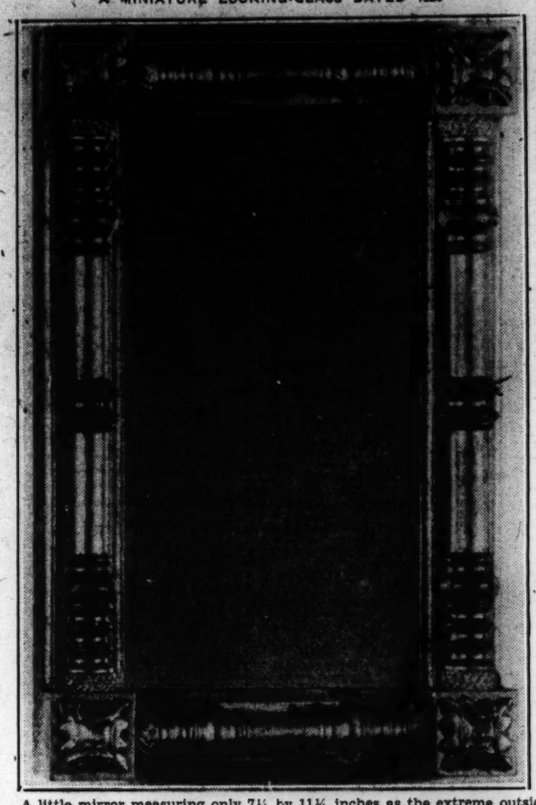
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

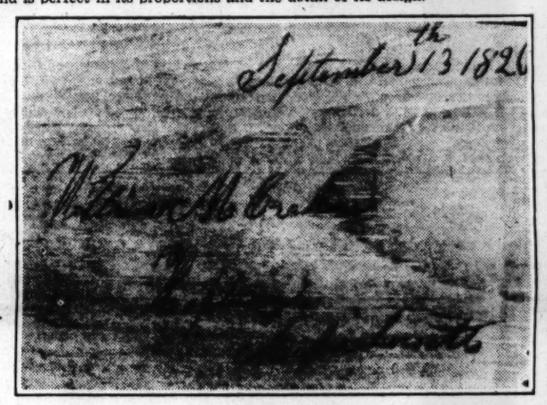
ALTHOUGH practically every town in England has its antique shop, and London one or more for nearly every street, there is still plenty of old furniture in everyday use about the countryside.

Many cottagers own furniture that has come down from father to son, and they often enjoy showing their treasured belongings to a sympathetic visitor. But if you see anything that you want very much to take home to America, you must be careful about offering to buy it, which might cause great offense.

A MINIATURE LOOKING-GLASS DATED 1826



A little mirror measuring only 7¼ by 11¼ inches as the extreme outside size of the frame. It is the smallest of its kind which the editor has ever seen and is perfect in its proportions and the detail of its design.



This signature, presumably that of the maker of the little looking-glass, appears on the inside of the back board.

The best way would be to make a tentative approach through some third person, if possible, and find out how the land lies before making an offer. Sometimes a hint that you would like to buy will put them on their guard at once, smiles changing to resentful looks in a moment. But if you are really interested in old things for their own sakes, you will be shown many treasures within doors.

Antiques seem to abound in certain parts of the country. In Norfolk particularly there is still any amount of farmhouse furniture in oak and elm. Even quite near London there are villages where almost every little house has its old family possessions.

In strange contrast are the middle-class houses, where wealthier owners have sacrificed their household goods in obedience to changes of fashion. In these families you will generally find that the history of their present antique furnishings begins with the shop where they were bought, most likely within the last 25 years.

Antiques at home are not difficult to find. Suppose you are motoring, and stay for a meal at some village inn. Tell the landlord that you are fond of old things, and would like to see some in actual use, and you may be given an introduction to English cottage life that you will not see in the usual way of traveling. American men and women have a reputation for generosity, and there may be times when this fact will pave the way for your visit, sending up the price of anything you take a fancy to, beyond all bounds.

Cottage people are generally unaware of current values and you must use your own judgment as to what you "find" is worth to you. There are often really beautiful things in the cottages, that are the envy of dealers for miles round, and the owners will take the greatest pleasure in telling you how they rout the approaches of these gentry. There is generally a fair living to be made by the village people on the estates and farms round about, and they are seldom in need of ready money. It is in the cities where unemployment is rife now, and money hard to come by, that old things are disappearing from the homes of the people. Antique dealers lie in waiting round every corner, and money cannot go unrealized where there are hungry mouths to feed.

But old England lives still along the countryside if you will come and look for her.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Old English Pot Lids

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

THE collector possessed of modest means, who desires to follow the fascinating hobby of acquiring antique articles, has had perforce to limit his purchases as year by year the prices continue to soar. Twenty years ago old English silver could be picked up at reasonably low sums, but the prices have so increased by leaps and bounds that the ordinary man has to practice restraint for want of spare cash.

One of the very few articles remaining for the collector who can afford to indulge in collecting in a modest way is that of pot lids. These are the covers of round, shallow jars of white earthenware, about four inches in diameter and one and one-quarter inches deep. Even in this case examples cannot be acquired at the low prices prevailing only a few years ago.

Pictures in colors adorn the tops of these lids, which first began to see the light in 1846. Their manufacture was continued uninterruptedly until about the year 1880, during which period an enormous number were turned out. Originally used to contain such toilet necessities as bears' grease and Macassar oil, they bore representations of dancing bears and other wild animal scenes.

Afterward their use was extended to such articles as potted meats, fish paste, paté de foi gras, and other domestic savories. So attractive were these containers that they were usually kept and used as receptacles for hairpins, studs and similar purposes, and many may yet be found in obscure and remote villages.

Fish paste pots bought at Brighton and other seaside places in England were usually adorned with views either of the locality or some motiv in shipping and fishing and seaside scenes. For four years after their first introduction the pots had flat lids, and this circumstance gives a definite clue to their date. After that time the lids are very slightly dome-shaped.

Strange to say, the great bulk of the articles were made by one firm, Messrs. Pratt & Co. of Fenton, Staffordshire. The artist responsible for the pictures was named Jesse Austin, a man in their employ who also protected the process. The decorative views and other pictures appearing on the lids strikingly resemble the work of Baxter and his licensees. For that reason alone the articles are worthy of collection, the price of the Baxter prints now being far beyond the means of the small collector. Austin was a noted colorist and many of his water-color drawings still remain. An article bearing his initials is more valuable than specimens without them.

Like old silver, the popularity of the examples left to us has been the reason for the faker coming to the fore, but, unlike silver articles, the fraudulent pieces are easily recognizable. The genuine lids have irregular crossed lines beneath the glaze, resembling cracks, a condition caused through variations of temperature and age. The coloring, too, has a depth of brilliancy especially noticeable in the red and blue colors. Another test is to tap the lid with another. The ring, if the article is genuine, will sound dull as though it was badly cracked.

Perhaps one of the most valuable is a picture of Queen Victoria. This, and a score of views of London, including Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey, are very rare. Then there is a series of lids relating to Shakespeare. Scarce and much prized variations of the London series are four of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower, the Houses of Parliament, and Westminster Abbey. On these are printed "Entered at Stationer's Hall," which, of course, rendered them copyright.

S. B.

Art of Flower Display

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Vienna

HITHERTO the home of exhibitions by Austrian painters and sculptors who have already established their reputation, the "Künstlerhaus" was recently the scene of an interesting experiment by leading artists and horticulturists, who sought to present in a new way the relationship between nature and art. The artist's acknowledgment of his indebtedness to nature's creations for his inspiration to new ideas and new forms needs no repetition. Now an attempt has been made to show how nature and the artist can combine to make a thing of beauty which can be part of even the smallest home.

Nature study and architecture have gone hand in hand in post-war Vienna. Improvement has come in house decoration, especially by the addition of flower- and plant-covered balconies and by suitable pieces of sculpture in the public gardens and those surrounding the new municipal houses. These have meant a great deal to the population of a city, most of the inhabitants of which live in large tenement houses.

Nature and sculpture had already coöperated as far as the outside of the house is concerned. Now, the artist and horticulturist have combined to show what can be done for the inside. Nature's very profusion often makes the observer miss much of the beauty of form of the individual plant or flower, but when specimens are placed in the right artistic surroundings this becomes most striking.

The various arrangements which, showed the flower as a contribution to beautiful window dressing; a collection of orchids: the flower garden in a courtyard; the flower as part of the stage decorations of a play, etc., all served to demonstrate the beauty of a right combination of nature and art. They also indicated the lines along which nature lovers can beautify their homes, and—in the opinion of many artists—the introduction to a new period in applied art.

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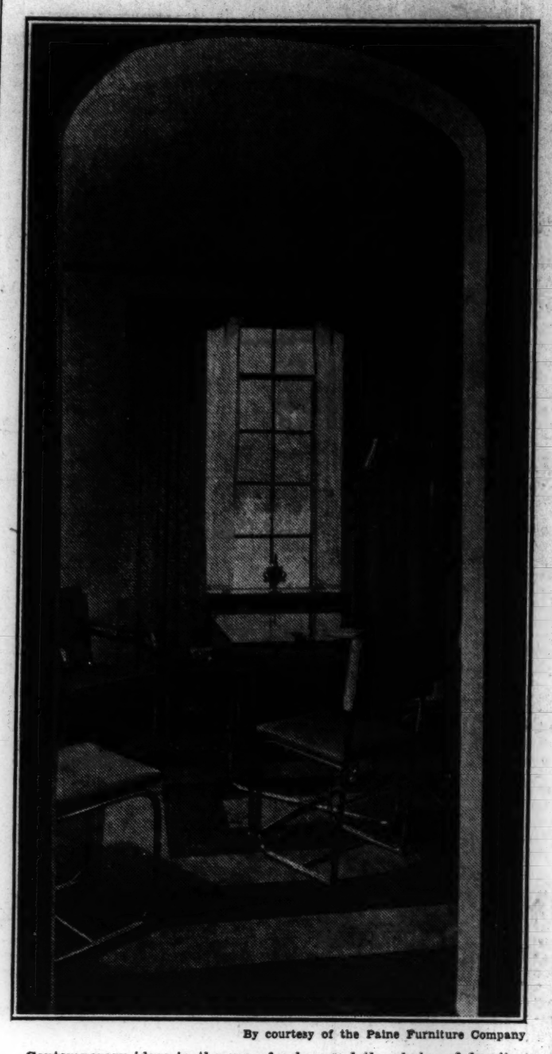

By courtesy of the Paine Furniture Company

Contemporary ideas in the use of colors and the choice of furniture forms are seen in this glimpse of an interior of a home in Newton, Mass. The walls are covered with handmade, deckle-edge paper, having a mottling of blue and green. The same colors alternate in the successive rectangles of the rug. Shimmering gold satin is used for the window drapery with a cornice of green and blue. Tubular furniture of dull nickel is covered with blue leather.

Suitable Pictures for Old Houses

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE of the summer exhibitions which many visitors to New York are sure to include in their schedules, is the showing of 119 prints relating to early American history, to be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art from July 12 through September 30. These are selections from the more than 300 rare old engravings which were displayed in the gallery of the Library of Congress through several months of the last winter and spring.

The smaller number of prints which appear in New York is due to the elimination of subjects which would duplicate the recent important display at the New York Public Library illustrating local subjects, also the Washington portraits, which were conspicuous in the Washington show. These are omitted, as the Metropolitan Museum has planned for an event relating wholly to America's first President. For the loan of these prints, both the Washington and New York institutions are indebted to the Mabel Brady Garvan Institute of American Arts and Crafts of Yale University, where they will ultimately hang.

The scope of this exhibition includes examples from the earliest work of Peter Pelham, in his portrait of Cotton Mather, through the events of the American Revolution and into the first half of the nineteenth century. Mezzotint portraits of many men prominent in the eighteenth century are to be seen here, a large portion of the impressions being of exceeding interest and rarity.

What Kind and How Many

For a long time American owners of the colonial homes have wondered what pictures should be hung on their walls—whether none at all, very few, or many, paintings or prints. Only recently I heard that a woman who had just restored a colonial house of the 1770's was told by her architect that family portraits were the only suitable pictures for it.

That American colonists were lavish in the hanging of engravings in their homes was called to our attention first by Mr. R. T. H. Halsey in the Handbook of the American Wing issued in 1924. There he calls attention to newspaper advertisements of John Smibert, the portrait painter, who announces in 1734-5 "the best metzotinto, Italian, French, Dutch and English Prints, in Frames and Glasses, or without . . . on Queen Street between the Town-House and the Orange Tree, Boston."

"A Collection of valued prints, engraved by the best Hands, after the finest Pictures in Italy, France, Holland and England. Some by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Poussin, Rubens and others the greatest masters, containing a great variety of Subjects, as History, etc."

William Price was another Boston dealer in "Prints & Mapps, and Fine Metzotinto" of the 1720's as was Stephen Whiting, "opposite the Cornfields in Union Street" in 1760's.

But these concern only the commercial status of prints. More to the point, as informing the present-day dweller in an old-time home, is quoted further from the same handbook: "That interesting Swedish observer, Peter Kalm (1748) noted in his description of New York interiors, 'The walls were quite covered with all sorts of drawings and pictures in small frames'." In announcing the present exhibition in the Museum Bulletin, Mr. Halsey gives an extract from a letter written by an Englishman traveling in Virginia in 1751; "The chairs, tables, etc., of the room I was conducted into were all of mahogany, and so stuffed with fine large glaized copper plate prints that I almost fancied myself in Jeffriess' or other elegant print shops."

What Boston Inventories Reveal

Curious to learn what light old records might throw on Massachusetts tastes, I consulted the probate records in the Boston Court House. The names chosen were taken from the list of selectmen from the town of Boston about 1750, although the documents concerning their estates may have been filed as many as 25 years later.

Andrew Oliver's inventory, dated 1774, included "Governor Belcher's picture; one picture of Mr. Smibert; 12 small pictures framed without glass; 32 other pictures."

In 1780 Thomas Hill's estate included "desk and book-case and pictures £15 and 8s.; sundry pictures 30s; 10 pictures of Indian chiefs 10s." Mr. Holman, the genial host of Boston's most captivating print shop, tells me that these were probably done by Faber, the subjects being Indians who were taken to England from Virginia about 1710.

Edward Bromfield, a Boston merchant, was evidently a student as well, for a list of his belongings recorded in 1778 mentions 567 books, 65 pictures. If these old records are complete some homes had no pictures at all, others but few. It is noticeable that whenever books were numerous pictures were also, suggesting that the educated people were very likely to choose pictures in considerable numbers.

Other well-to-do folk might have few if any books or pictures. Captain Elijah Davis of Dorchester was apparently a prosperous merchant of Revolutionary times. He left "best beds" numbered from one to six, valued at £10 to £25 each. These are high figures, fairly to be taken as pointing to moderate wealth, still he left only "five pictures compleat," probably meaning with frames and glass. The estate of John Wendell in 1763 included "two family pictures, 16 sea prospects, a picture of Marblehead and 18 others."

In the best parlor of Charles Apthorpe in 1759 were "six family pictures and three glaized pictures"; in the dining room were 11 prints. Among miscellaneous items in the upper chamber were 29 pictures and 23 odd chairs—a puzzling record. Apthorpe was a Boston merchant whose house, if I remember rightly, was on King Street, now called State. He had a place in Braintree, too, about 20 miles into the country. It must have been a comfortable home for it had at least four bedrooms and 30 walnut chairs. Most interesting to us at the moment is the item of 54 pictures.

It is easy to see that all this evidence of the generous buying of engravings by our ancestors is going to deplete the spare cash of home of us. Have we wondered where we would put delightful old prints after we succeeded in acquiring them? Now we know that all we need to do is to have an old house, or one that is built in the old manner, so that the setting may appear right. Then we will be following the correct 18th century American taste if we proceed to crowd the walls with some of the impressions from wood and copper and steel and stone that have been appealing to us so strongly since our first memories.

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London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

THOSE curious objects known as bellarmines or graybeards have a strange attraction for both men and women "small" collectors.

These ancient handled jugs, from 5 to 9 inches high, with globular bodies and narrow necks, made in salt-glazed "stoneware," were generally of a mottled brown color. The neck is ornamented with a rough, bearded face and the body frequently with a coat-of-arms, badge or other device.

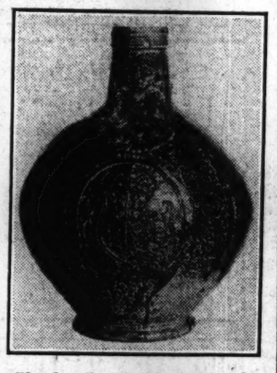
The manufacture of these quaint household vessels originated in the Low Countries in the sixteenth century. The inhabitants of Holland excelled in the making of them, the bellarmines made in Delft and Amsterdam being famous all over Christendom.

The Protestant Party in that country was responsible for originating the design for the jug, which was intended to make light of the efforts of the party's great opponent, Cardinal Bellarmine or Bellarmin. He was an eminent controversialist, who had been dispatched into the Low Countries on a special mission to speak and write against the Reformed religion. The Cardinal is described as "short and hard-featured," and his face, with its large square-cut whiskers, called the "Cathedral beard" because characteristic of ecclesiastics of the time, was portrayed on the front of the jug. Hence "Bellarmine" and "Graybeard."

The jug came to be manufactured in thousands, and was extremely popular in England, particularly in London, during Elizabethan and Stuart days. English potters, including Dwight of Fulham, presently began to manufacture them, and they were afterward made in earthenware.

Scores of these jugs have been dug up during the perennial London building and other excavations, and imposing arrays, none the worse for their centuries of burial, may be seen by the American visitor both in the Guildhall Museum, near the Bank of England, and the London Museum, near St. James's Palace.

Before the war these jugs could be acquired for a few shillings apiece. Today the sum of £2 or more is often asked for them in the London curio shops. Not a few women collectors consider the furnishing of their country cottages incomplete without at least one bellarmine.



The handle of this jug made about 350 years ago is hidden in the photograph, thus allowing the bearded caricature to be better seen. Called bellarmines, these curious bits of old pottery stand from 5 to 9 inches in height

Gifts of a Princess

London

It was interesting to see that two antiques were among the presents given to Princess Elizabeth, the elder daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, on her fifth birthday. They were two school handwriting exercises written 1½ centuries ago by Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III, and by the Duke of York, her brother. These historic documents originally belonged to Lady Charlotte Finch, governess to the two children. The exercises are typical copybook maxims.

That of Princess Elizabeth, written in 1783, is, "Fortune takes away nothing but what she gave, but she gives not virtue, therefore virtue is a good which she cannot make (take?) away."

The Duke of York's, dated 1771 and signed "Frederick," reads as follows:

"True honour is the bright sun which warms and nourishes noble souls to noble actions. It elevates our thoughts, dignifies our lives, and points every deed towards heaven, the place of its birth."

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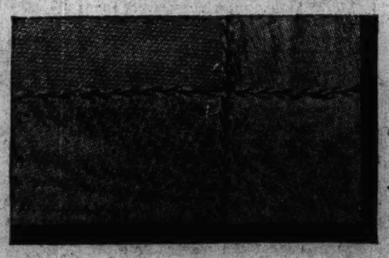
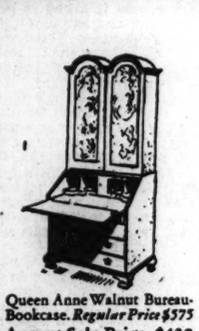


ECHO BRIDGE CURTAINS



Queen Anne Walnut Bureau-Bookcase. *Regular Price $575*
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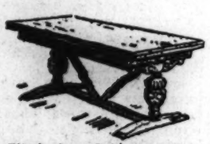


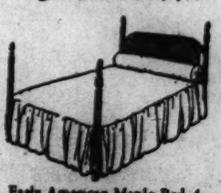
Elizabethan Oak Draw-Top Table . . *Regular Price, $450*
August Sale Price, $337

Queen Anne Walnut Side Chairs . *Regular Price, $175*
August Sale Price, $130

Louis XV Walnut Poudreuse. *Regular Price, $105*
August Sale Price, $70

Louis XV Writing Desk *Regular Price, $150*
August Sale Price, $75

Directoire Bed, Painted Old White, 3 feet, 3 inches wide. *Regular Price, $210*
August Sale Price, $160



Early American Maple Bed, 4 feet wide. *Regular Price, $105*
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Early American Maple Chest of Drawers. *Regular Price, $150*
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ANTIQUES

Glassware of R. Lalique

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

A SPECIAL exhibition of the output of R. Lalique—and there is a permanent exhibition of his wares at the Place Vendome in Paris—has a significance that exceeds the fragile confines of a piece of glass. Lalique, who has applied glass not only to the decoration of the table, but to many objects of public and private use, from motorcars to fountains, has become an important figure in the France of our day. For this reason, the criterion of modernity, as applied to his art, is of peculiar importance.

If asked to define the peculiarities of his production, we may say that it falls into two categories. The first is that in which he uses more or less traditional shapes, which impress us as novel because he has applied somewhat unfamiliar ornaments to his objects. For instance, he will make a series of glasses displaying a row of beads, in slight relief, at the bottom or at the top, and in many cases he adds luster to the piece by applying a touch of enamel to the portions in relief. Or else, he will interrupt the upright stem of a goblet by a flat, fairly large ornament, using a double love knot or a pair of human figures for his motif.

Second Category

The second category may be described as comprising objects which we are not accustomed to see in glass. He has made, for example, a series of large flowers in glass, to be strewn upon a dining-table, a whole collection of mascots for motorcars. There is a series of mantelpiece ornaments, consisting of a thick slab of glass, lighted electrically from underneath. Apparently in the middle of the glass plate is a large scale, fully-rigged ship, which looks mysterious because the dulled surface of the bas-relief craft emanates softly from the translucent glass.

It is curious to note that for the second group, which may strike the unfamiliar observer as novel, Lalique uses much more conventional patterns and subjects than he does for the first category.

Originality With Conservatism

The French craftsman or painter is, contrary to the supposition of many casual onlookers, more conservative in his instinct than the apparent originality of his product suggests to most observers. If you analyse the shapes of Lalique's table glass, even those with the most startling ornaments along the stem, it will be found that the general conception is traditional, though not necessarily French. In fact, for everything which has been here described as the first category, one could find very close models among collections of German, Italian and Spanish glass. Yet the modern note is there, achieved by the application of a few enamel spots; or, the shape of the ornament along the stem is fashioned in such a way that the piece bears the imprint of our age. In other words, when a Frenchman of considerable distinction and taste feels secure in the use of a strictly traditional form, he has to a high degree the daring to apply a boldly modern note to some detail.

On the other hand, when Lalique and all that he stands for in the modern arts and crafts in France, ventures upon the application of his chosen material to objects such as motorcar mascots, which we usually think of in terms of metal, that is when he departs in his subject from the beaten track. It is remarkable to see that then there is less originality in his design and form than can be found in the standard mascots of many manufacturers of commercial motorcars, who would be surprised to find their product treated as a serious contribution to modern Arts and Crafts.

Significant Achievement

In fairness to Lalique, it must be mentioned that the two categories here referred to cover only that portion of his output which, in the opinion of the writer, stands for the most significant achievement of this master craftsman. Lalique himself would probably consider that the most remarkable specimens of his prowess fall into well defined classes of vases, bowls, lampshades and ornaments which he has conceived and designed for the predilection of the so-called collector. These pieces are either unique, or made in only two or three copies. They are technically most distinguished by the complexity of their casting and by the perfection of craftsmanship applied to their completion.

In our opinion, Lalique deserves a distinguished place in the history of modern craft, by virtue of the pieces he has designed for daily use, whereas we think that his precious and unique pieces will be forgotten.

J. Holroyd Reece.

A Famous Historic Cup

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

ONE of the red-letter events of the London auction-room year took place "at two o'clock precisely" on Tuesday, May 12, at Christie's, where the famous Howard Cup, also known as the "Thomas à Becket Cup" was sold to the highest bidder. The cup was the property of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England. He recently came of age and sold it with the consent of the trustees of the estate. Ever since the sale was announced there has been considerable speculation among collectors as to who was likely to become the next owner.

The Thomas à Becket Cup

It was expected that American collectors would make strenuous efforts to secure the relic . . . but the bidding, which started at $25,000 and rose by $2500 stages, was by one man against the reserve.

When the treasure was knocked down for $59,000, loud cheering greeted the announcement that Lord Wakefield had purchased it for the nation. It will have a permanent home in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

I had an opportunity of examining the precious object when it was exhibited by the Duchess of Norfolk both at Sir Philip Sassoon's Park Lane house and at Lord Howard de Walden's residence, Seaford House, two years ago.

Its Details Described

It is formed of a bowl of ivory, shaped like a baptismal font; a short spreading foot, richly mounted with silver-gilt, is richly studded with jewels. Gothic and Renaissance ornament being freely mingled in the mounts. On the ivory plaque which forms the cover is a silver-gilt band, engraved in Lombardic characters with the exhortation to temperance, "Estote Sobrii," with a miter, the initials "T. B." and pomegranates.

A vase-shaped ornament rises from the center of the cover, incrusted with garnets and pearls and round the base of the vase is a small band inscribed "Ferare God." Surmounting the vase is a small silver-gilt group portraying St. George and the Dragon, the saint wearing a complete suit of Gothic armour.

The combined cup and cover is 12½ inches high, the diameter of the lip of the cup being four inches. The mounts bear the London hall marks for the year 1525, in the reign of King Henry VIII. The maker's mark is one of those curious symbols generally used by early Tudor goldsmiths instead of their initials; in this case, "Three Implements Crossed."

The original cup of ivory is believed to have belonged to Thomas à Becket, the engraved miter and initials "T. B." already mentioned being taken to be the initials of the great statesman and archbishop who was assassinated in Canterbury Cathedral in the year 1170. The archbishop, following the custom of mediæval days, would of course have owned a cup and spoon reserved for his exclusive personal use and would have carried them about with him on his travels.

Experts Agree on History

Four leading authorities are agreed that this cup was presented or bequeathed to Queen Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of King Henry VIII., by Sir Edward Howard, Lord High Admiral, who perished in a naval battle in 1513. Sir Edward Howard's will also contains the significant item "To the Queen's Grace St. Thomas' Cup" indicating that Sir Edward certainly believed the cup had belonged to the celebated arehbishop.

W. W. Watts, a former keeper of metal work at the Victoria and Albert Museum, who is one of the greatest authorities on the subject of old English silver, suggests the simplest explanation of the unusually sumptuous mounting of the cup. It is found in the supposition that the ivory cup had passed in Sir Edward's day as a precious relic of St. Thomas of Canterbury; that Queen Catherine accepted it as such, enriching it befittingly with silver-gilt and jewels, so that in beauty and rich elaboration it far surpassed similar vessels of her time.

Mr. Watts adds that it is not without significance that the badge of Queen Catherine of Aragon—a pomegranate—appears four times, repeated in close proximity to the "T. B." and miter on the silver band encircling the lid.

Queen Mary's Discoveries

MANY collecting families which have been long settled in one house have been known to discover hidden treasure in some neglected attic. It is now disclosed that Queen Mary, herself an ardent collector, has made several interesting discoveries of this kind. Not long ago, she found in Buckingham Palace, I understand to her surprise and delight, a gayly painted Chinese wallpaper, acquired by King George IV, stored away and forgotten.

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SEVENTH FLOOR

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Schliemann, Gold Seeker

Schliemann, the Story of a Gold-Seeker, by Emil Ludwig. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.50.

LESS than three-quarters of a century ago the accepted starting point for the history of Greek civilization was the First Olympiad. The historic perspective stopped at 776 B. C.; beyond that time the recorded history of Greece was lost in myth and legend, of which the historian Grote wrote: "To analyze the fables and to elicit from them any trustworthy particular facts appears to me a fruitless attempt. . . . For the further we travel back into the past, the more do we recede from the clear day of positive history, and the deeper do we plunge into the unsteady twilight and gorgeous clouds of fancy and feeling." Homer was to be read with gratitude for his imagination, aggrandizing and romanticizing legends which had presumably been taken rather too seriously by such ancients as Herodotus and Pausanius. It was admitted that there might have been some conflict to suggest the Trojan War, and travelers looked upon a hillock said to have been the site of Troy. Scholarship, however, went to the valley of the Nile for authentic antiquity, and believed in an Egyptian civilization long antecedent to anything akin to it among the forerunners of the historic Greeks.

To Rediscover Troy

Heinrich Schliemann, whose biography has now been written by Emil Ludwig, took his Homer more seriously. The Homeric poem fascinated the boy Heinrich, captured his conviction that it was a true tale, and stirred his ambition some day to dig deep enough in the earth to rediscover Troy. Eventually he dug much deeper, not only vindicating his faith in Homer, but revealing a civilization much older than that described by him. He believed for a time that he had found the actual treasure of Priam, abandoned when Troy was destroyed by the Greeks; later, excavating at Mycenæ, he believed he had uncovered the burial place of Agamemnon after his tragic return from Troy. Both of these discoveries were really of an earlier time, linking the Trojan town and the mainland citadel with the later discoveries by Sir Arthur Evans of the Minoan civilization on the Island of Crete.

In selecting the probable site of Troy, Schliemann had correctly disagreed with the widely accepted notion that the town had stood some distance farther inland. "But if," writes his biographer, "as the scholars said, Troy lay on this hill, three hours' distant from the coast, how was it that the Greek troops were able several times on the same day to traverse the distance between the place where the ships were anchored and the enemy citadel? And how could Achilles have pursued Hector three times around the walls of this citadel, whose steep slope to the river was almost impassable? Had the poet merely been using his imagination then? In this the first of a series of dilemmas in which Schliemann was to find himself involved for the next 20 years: between history and poetry, between faith in Homer and faith in the professors, there was for him no alternative, no choice." It stirs the wonder of a lay reviewer to realize that beneath the surface were seven strata of human occupancy, and that an excavator could without knowing it pass Troy and find remainders of an earlier time.

Archæologist and Linguist

In commenting upon Troy, however, one gets far ahead in commenting on this very interesting biography. Mr. Ludwig has chosen as his sub-title "The Story of a Gold-Seeker," thus connecting the life of Schliemann the merchant with that of Schliemann the archæologist and providing a continuous objective. For some 30 or 40 years Schliemann sought the "gold on the earth," for the rest of his life the "gold under the earth." During the first period he accumulated wealth in trade, the larger part of his fortune being made in Russia, but added to in America (where he became a citizen, divorced a Russian wife, and selected a Greek one by epistolary report and alternative photographs); during the second he conducted archæological research at Troy, Mycenæ, and Tiryns, more deeply concerned with authenticating Homer than with bringing to light a civilization antecedent to the Homeric Greeks.

Incidentally he acquired an astonishing command of languages—such study being at once his favorite recreation and a first aid to his practical achievements—and could easily adopt and follow a habit of keeping his diary in the speech of whatever country he happened to be in. He left material for his biographer. "I went to Athens," writes Mr. Ludwig in the preface, "and found—to my consternation, I may almost say—two large presses full of volumes, all in Schliemann's writing or arranged by him. When I had finished counting, I found there were 159 volumes. Method and a mania for hoarding had produced the unprecedented: the life of a man lay here, in his papers from the family tree and the history of the world which thrilled him at the age of eight . . . All this remained untouched for 40 years: Schliemann's biography, for which he had provided with such exaggerated care, was still unwritten. The number of papers I estimated at some 30,000." Undertaking the biography at Frau Schliemann's suggestion, Mr. Ludwig was helped by his subject's wife, Sun, and daughter, who agreed with him that "only by revealing the whole truth and by the painting in of the shade with the light, was it possible to present the picture of a real human being with all its contradictions."

The translation from the German is by D. F. Tait. The volume is indexed, illustrated, and contains a chronological table of the important events and places of Schliemann's life.

Two American Poets

Jonathan Gentry, by Mark Van Doren. Illustrated by H. R. Bishop. New York: A. & C. Boni.

Dreams on Horseback (Collected Verse), by Karle Wilson Baker. Dallas, Tex.: The Southwest Press.

"JONATHAN GENTRY" is a narrative poem, chiefly in blank verse, running to nearly 200 pages. It is an ambitious work and successful in parts, even though it is scarcely so impressive as a whole as its bulk might suggest. Long poems are so rare among the prevalent tiny lyric flashes of today that we welcome a newcomer such as this one and forgive it some of its shortcomings, realizing that the making of an epic is no simple matter—that is, of a good epic.

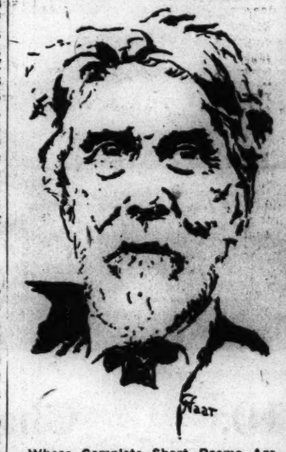
This epic is both good and bad, its badness lying chiefly in its unquestionable dullness for a great part of its length; and this despite the considerable action of the plot. Mark Van Doren is capable of elevated and beautiful writing, but he has not been successful in sustaining this eloquent mood for long here. Much of the work is prosaic and much of it rather slight in significance, and there seems to be an irritating lack of connection and clearness in the plot thread. But there are, as we have said, numerous virtues in this poem which make it well worth examining and reading for pleasure.

The story concerns a line of Gentrys of several generations, beginning with the first who went to the middle West as a pioneer. There is a Civil War episode, and then the scene shifts again to a farm setting, the ancestral homestead. The concluding note introduces a problem of the city and the land: one brother cannot leave the land and the other must forsake it for the march of the city. From stirring passages we go to calm ones, full of power of the soil's own kind, and the whole work has the feeling of a saga of old. Let us have more poems of this length, then, to fill out the stature of American verse.

Karle Wilson Baker gives us full measure in a sizable volume. Parts of the present book are reprinted from works published in 1922 and 1919. These poems cover a great variety of subject and mood, are done with an evidently practiced hand, and could be classified as "thoughtful" verse, not given to modernism, yet not old-fashioned. All considered, it is above the usual verse level and some of the work is first rate of its kind. The reader will be pleased by the originality of thought and figure—an ingenuity or dexterousness of versifying which betokens a clever as well as a hard-working writer.

The author possesses a splendid facility of expressing the abstract. The work is always spirited, and a straightforward, honest record of the 24 hours of daily experience. A large number of the poems are of a philosophical tendency; that is, they are thoughtfully considerate of the moral and mental aspects of life. Many of the compositions have considerable weight. Some are musical in a skipping, lilting way, but the music and the beauty of phrase are not outstanding in this verse, packed as it is with mood and meaning.

ROBERT BRIDGES



Whose Complete Short Poems Are Published in an Edition Uniform With the Oxford Books of Verse.

A Happy Irish Childhood

Thalassa, by Mary Frances McHugh. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

THERE are at least two books on Irish childhood, Forrest Reid's "Apostate" and L. A. G. Strong's "The Garden," which have set a very high standard before an author whose memories have moved him to the same subject. "Thalassa," an account of a happy modern childhood in the West of Ireland, does not reach those heights, but it has the merit of giving a fairly sensitive, childhood and freely unified impression. The impression is general and, therefore, far less acute than it ought to be. The author thinks in terms of "we children," and of once the value of the individual observer is heavily written off. It is a book without a sharp pair of eyes looking out of the pages and without a strong individual, as distinct from a general emotional experience, animating it.

Within these limitations "Thalassa" is a sober and honest piece of work in which, if it has its purple patches, does not falsely romanticise the Irish scene or overindulge in picturesque "Irish" humor. Sometimes, the author, swept away by her own nostalgia for happy days gone, permits herself an overtone of regret for the Ireland that she feels disappeared between 1920 and 1926, when the motor-car, the wireless, the high-heeled shoe, silk stockings, American dances and films were altering things in the peasant communities. But it is rarely premature to weep for the happy days of a war-time childhood. Furthermore, in a peasant community character does not change in essentials quickly whatever happens on the surface. Michael and the Tullys, the whole decent and delightful band of family servants and neighbors, may be slowly disappearing as types but will they not reëmerge in some no less delightful form for other children? If their disappearance is to be taken tragically and not merely sentimentally it must be in a work of art a tragedy seen through an individuality.

The Bog and Glen

For children there can be few if any unhappy countries, but in an ecstasy of memory one might boast that no childhood can have the happiness of an Irish childhood. For the author of this book it was a life lived between mountain, bog and sea on the western coast. If the fishermen vanish and give place to hotel porters and chauffeurs eventually, the scene in its magical, hourly variations from the tumultuous and angry to the eerie and serene, is one to pour wildness into the imagination. No change of life can dull the edge of that air:

> The beauty here above us and about us that is in atmosphere, and in delicate ever-changing color; infinitely variable, performs its harmony; now subtle, faint-hearted, frail, now ardent and resounding; the very soul of fury and despair.
>
> Only those early days would give people of my childhood their world. They are made, primitive beings, quite haunted and wondering as children. How we smile and how they weep; all at once they are gay and tragic, pious and pagan, and simple and cunning.

It is a country made for the child's half-conscious interweaving of fact and imagination, and the things in its memory have the stature of things that children remember. What else are the heroes, "the gods and fighting men" and even those others about whom Mrs. Tully spoke and sang to the children in her cottage while her husband piled up the turf cuttings to the blaze, but the magnified transfigured figures of a child's memory.

Stories by the Fire

Mrs. Tully was the goddess of this author's memory, a restless, brilliant glowing creature who looked after the children when the parents were away. She told them stories as they sat drowsily by the fire and told them so well that the stamping of a donkey's hoof or the cough of a cow in a field or the sight of the moon disappearing into a black cloud as she took the children home at night, set her imploring "the mercy of Heaven." From her the children heard by word of mouth, as numberless generations before them had, the story of Ireland's hopes and dreads and heroisms and tragedies.

Of other characters and their life history there is an abundance: Owen the outcast, Pat Canavan, the beachcomber who dreamed of building a house out of salvaged timbers; Phil Stritch, "the kind of man who would make a song on you and not the sort of song you'd like"; Sorry Tracy, the grocer who did less well in Mayo than he thought he would and said doefully, continuously, "I'm sorry I am"; the bald dressmaker who was said to go to bed with his hat on; and old Quealy, the traveling butler, a man of great tact and ceremony who went from house to house hiring himself, and was full of talk of the great people he had served. Miss McHugh has woven these characters charmingly into her evocation. The wild scene lives vividly with her so that as she writes the sea and the wind murmur in the ears out of memory and its raw sunlight seems to stain the skin.

V. S. P.

Homer Not a Primitive?

Did Homer Live? By Victor Bérard. Translated by Brian Rhys. London: Dent. 6s. net. New York: Dutton. $3.

DOUBLING the parts of director of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Paris and president of the committee for Foreign Affairs in the French Senate, M. Victor Bérard has long been a student of the problems raised by the Homeric poems, particularly the "Odyssey." He is the author of several monographs on the subject, and in the book which has now been translated into English he summarizes, with a mass of illustrative detail, the conclusions which he has reached. It is a brilliant and original example of the application of comparative ethnology, with its handmaids archæology and philology, to the solution of literary questions. To say that some of its findings will probably be challenged by scholars of equal erudition is to say nothing against its value.

The question which he asks in his title M. Bérard answers in the affirmative, rejecting the theory propounded by Friedrich Wolf and widely accepted during the nineteenth century, that the poems attributed to Homer were an aggregation of anonymous ballads. On grounds which it is impossible even to indicate here he believes that the poet was an actual person, who flourished about the middle of the ninth century B. C., and assigns him Miletos as a probable habitat. Leaving the "Iliad" for future consideration, he does not attribute to this poet the whole of the "Odyssey," but only that part of it (Books V—XIII and the opening of Book XIII) which he calls the "Tales of the Court of Alkinoos."

The most interesting statement in M. Bérard's thesis, however, is not so much the ascription to him of definite parts of the body of poetry which bears his name, as the place which he assigns him in cultural history. For he sees him not as the "rude forefather" of classical Greek literature, but as the heir and fine flower of an older civilization. Making full and extremely ingenious use of recent archæological discoveries in Egypt, Mycenæ and Crete, he maintains that the temper and color of the "Odyssey" are more Oriental than Hellenic. M. Bérard says, "The Crete of Minos, as revealed by its handiwork, was more akin to Persia and Japan than to Greece and Italy of classical times. A Persian miniaturist or a Japanese draftsman with a knowledge of Greek would come far nearer to the words and spirit of Homer than even the finest painter of antique vases."

Reviewing Maspero's famous collection of popular Egyptian tales, M. Bérard finds in them many striking analogies to the Homeric episodes: his equation of Proteus with Prouti or Pharaoh is particularly interesting. He believes that Homer learned his Mediterranean geography from the Phœnicians, and is able to point to the Semitic origin of many of his place-names. He has some tentative things to say as to the possible connection between the great Greek epic and the Chaldean epic of Gilgamesh.

In short M. Bérard's Homer is not the primitive, Ossianic rhapsodist of the romantics but "a cultured poet who can write and read, and who borrows from a written source the material for his descriptions and legends"—one who gathered into matchless verse the lore of the great Levantine civilisation and the wonders of which the archæologists are gradually revealing to us. M. Bérard has written a provocative and fascinating book.

Northcliffe the Journalist

Mr. Northcliffe's Story, by Tom Clarke. London: Victor Gollancz. 8s. 6d. net.

TOM CLARKE happens now to be editor of the London News Chronicle. But for readers of this book he is first and last a Daily Mail man—one of the discoveries of the great "Chief" of Carmelite Street, Lord Northcliffe, and one of his most trusted journalistic intimates. His book is not, like that produced by Hamilton Fyfe last year, a biography. It does not set out to give a full account of Lord Northcliffe's life, nor even a full-length portrait of him at any moment of it. It does not enter deeply into the questions of his political views and ambitions, his relations with public men or his private affairs.

But in giving us exactly that side of him which Mr. Clarke, as a working journalist on the Daily Mail from 1911 to 1922, knew intimately, he has given us that picture of him which matters most—Northcliffe from day to day as a journalist, handling the most powerful engine of democracy that Europe has ever known, directing, inspiring, leading and driving the human material of his staff, and making it the instrument of his will.

And in giving us this picture he does not seek to thrust any conclusions upon us. He tells us what he remembers, and what was recorded in his carefully kept diary, of the entrances and exits, the sharp words of command, the swift and sometimes capricious decisions, and the more genial conversations of this meteoric and incalculable man. Mr. Clarke, in his plain but vivid narrative, tells us more of the real Northcliffe than has appeared in any earlier account of him.

Northcliffe and the War

And he knew him during the period when he was, as the author says, at the summit of his genius. When he first encountered him ("met" would be too mild a word) he had already accomplished the task of establishing the new popular journalism in England. He had come to be also controller of The Times, and ambitious of controlling the political destinies of Great Britain. During the war he stopped at nothing in flogging public opinion into an active realization of its realities and necessities. He unseated two Governments, made the call for Lloyd George irresistible, and brought his batteries to bear on him when that masterful Premier would not bow to his dictatorship.

With these stirrings in the world of high politics the author is not concerned except in so far as they affected the great journalistic machine which was the source of Northcliffe's power. What Mr. Clarke tells us is, not how a decision was arrived at, but how it was put into effect. For him the story may be that of a sudden request by telephone to "go down to his lordship at St. James's Palace, get the news, and be ready to bring a leader back"; of a brief interview between Northcliffe, the leader writer, the political correspondent and Tom Clarke, ending with the words: "Now for the leader. Put these headings: 'Only a Scrap of Paper. The Word of the Prime Minister of England.'" At such moments Mr. Clarke reminds us of "his boyish egotism and his pride of power. Like a king in mufti, he sat there in his pink chair surrounded by telephone bells—a hidden force behind the scenes of this vast London."

A Practical Journalist

Such journalistic methods Northcliffe would justify bluffly and stoutly. "Rough methods are needed if we are not to lose this war . . . it's the only way." But it is not mainly in his handling of the big crises that this singular personage is shown in these pages. For from first to last he remained a practical journalist, interested in the daily enterprise of his papers. Unsparing alike in praise and blame of his staff, he would be ringing up heads of departments, sports and sales in a single day and plying them with amazing questions. The smallest details in the "makeup" of the papers were the subject of his watchful scrutiny. "The really busy man always has time," he would say, "because he has his work organized. . . . I have no use for the man who gets rattled."

It is a boisterous buoyant, masterful whirlwind of a man whom Mr. Clarke depicts in this spirited narrative—a man who could be by turns tyrannical and generous, hard and affectionate, exacting and lavish, but never, it seems, calculating as men mean. He cared nothing for money, except as a symbol of power.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Twenty Years in Greenland

Eskimo, an Epic of the North, by Peter Freuchen. New York: Horace Liveright. $3.

IN A foreword to Peter Freuchen's "Eskimo," Rockwell Kent writes that Freuchen is a Dane who lived 20 years in Greenland. In Thule, on the northwest coast of Greenland, the last inhabited portion of the north, Knud Rasmussen centralized the polar Eskimos, establishing for them a trading post, and here Peter Freuchen lived as Governor. The Eskimos became his associates and friends and one Navaranna became his wife, cherished as long as she lived—she whom Freuchen describes as "the finest human being I have ever known."

On a quiet island farm in Denmark, Freuchen has looked into his past and has written of the Eskimos, "not as a curious traveler writes, but as one of themselves, who, traveling, comes to us." "Eskimo" is a novel, not a book of travel and adventure. It may be the first novel ever written from the Eskimo point of view, with Eskimos in the leading parts, and white men cast for the rôles of villain or of chorus.

Mala was a strong man among his people and chief of a camp. He knew how to guide his dog team without mishap, and how to keep his family well supplied with meat. In all the work of providing sustenance and shelter his example was recognized as worth following. He kept order in his own house and his word was respected in his country. But while obeying the simple logic of his tribal customs he violated white man's law, which held sway even in the far north. He killed an enemy with all the violence of savage invention, and white man's law said that he should pay with his own life.

Mala is a strange, primitive being; but a man with standards of conduct to which he remains loyal. He has a clear code. It is not the white man's code, but it contains certain elements admirable even to a white man, such as the obligation to look after his family, hospitality, fidelity to his word. With unabashed frankness the author writes of the personal habits of the Eskimos. The white Police Inspector was offended by the Eskimo manner of dipping the fingers into the common dish; the Eskimos, on the other hand, found the Inspector's lack of hospitality an equal breach of etiquette.

The story is an indictment of the white man's attempt to foist a system upon the native which is unintelligible to him and at variance with the laws of nature in the wilds.

Odysseus on the Tramp

The Odyssey of an Out-of-Work, by Terence Horsley. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 7s. 6d. net.

THIS remarkable book is a true account of the adventures of a skilled mechanic, transcribed by Mr. Horsley, who relates how he came across the man on the Newcastle road and gave him a lift in his car. That was at the end of a long tramp from Glasgow to London and back again, in search of work; and the book which resulted from that chance meeting is truly called an Odyssey. For the hero of it, genuine out-of-work as he undoubtedly is, has that additional vitality of body and mind which makes a man an adventurer. At his worst he never despairs, always expecting to find work at the next town, and often, when physical discomfort reaches a climax, he derives courage from his humor and his imagination.

To that extent he is perhaps an exceptional member of what he calls "the most patient and best disciplined army in the world, the army of the unemployed"; for imagination and humor are rare in every walk of life. But his experiences are those of thousands in many countries today. A trained electrician, he has had no regular job since 1923; for five years after that he subsisted on irregular employment; from the middle of 1928 he had been looking in his own town for work; at the end of 1929 he gave up all hope of finding it there and started on his long trek southward.

The most thrilling passages in the book are those that deal with the common experiences of the unwanted worker, whether he is tramping from one to another of those "foul shapes of towns, formed in a countryside which rotted with damp and was eaten away by the rust of unemployment," or fighting the storm on Shap Fell, or enduring the uncleanliness of a common lodging house with its Gorki-like occupants, or starving in the midst of plenty on the Thames Embankment, or in the crypt of St. Martin's Church, or lighting a match on a dark night under a hedge, and so "creating a little world" for himself at a moment when assailed by a sudden panic of fear.

He has an occasional word, never a bitter one, for the critics of the workless; and the passages in which he defends his fellows against the common charge of drink—"In all my travels I do not remember once coming across a man on the dole who was the worse for drink"—or argues that it is not their fault if unemployment makes men unemployable, are among the most sincere and impressive in the book. But perhaps nothing else quite describes the tragedy of the out-of-work so poignantly as his account of the one job he obtains throughout his tramp, and his joy at feeling the tools once more in his hands, though only for a couple of hours.

He Said He'd Do It

Half Way, by Cecil Roberts. Hutchinson & Co., Ltd. London. 10s. 6d. New York: Appleton. $3.50.

WHEN Cecil Roberts was 21 he decided that by the time he was 35 he would have achieved the following ambitions: "Fame. Member of Parliament. A tour of the world. Saved £20,000. Lived in Paris, Rome, London, Venice, New York. Established as a novelist. A country place, and a pied-a-terre in town. Married." The 14 years he allowed himself in which to pull off these various accomplishments have now passed by, and this rattling and breezy story tells how Mr. Roberts met with success in respect of numbers 1, 3, 5, 6, and presumably 4 and 7, besides having had, in place of 8, a romantic adventure such as one usually finds only between the covers of sword-and-cloak novels.

Mr. Roberts began his literary career with an article on "The Ascendancy of Wordsworth" in the Contemporary Review. Emboldened by his success he threw up a small job in the Civil Service, and joined the Nottingham Journal as a pupil. He soon left this paper, which, founded in 1710, is one of the oldest in Britain, and which at one time rejoiced in Sir James Barrie as leader-writer, but returned to it, after a period as war correspondent, in the capacity of editor. Four years ago, having achieved a sound position as a novelist, Mr. Roberts abandoned the Nottingham Journal and journalism together, and gave himself up to independent literary activities.

Anyone reading "Half Way" will be disabused of the idea that a writer's life is not an exciting one. Mr. Roberts has been everywhere. He has seen everything. He has talked to everybody. He has met Haig, Conrad, Duse, Isadora Duncan, Asquith, Churchill, President Wilson; he has visited Danish farmsteads and Texan ranches, lived with the Adriatic fishing fleet and nearly lived in Oxford; he knows thugs and Holy Rollers and kings and duchesses; and he has something fresh and exciting to say about them all.

The charm of "Half Way" does not lie in the profundity of its reflections, for Mr. Roberts is content with the brilliant and kaleidoscopic surface of things, but it is none the less irresistible, arising from the irrepressible zest and enthusiasm with which he has flung every ounce of his strength into the adventure of living, and the good humor and generosity everywhere visible in its pages.

A Study of Thomas Hardy

Thomas Hardy, A Critical Study, by Arthur McDowall. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

WITH all the material before him, which others have not had, Mr. McDowall has made a study of the whole literary achievement of Thomas Hardy in prose and verse. There have been other excellent critical books about Hardy. Mr. Warren Beach, an American, has written on his technique. The poet, Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, has attempted to trace the master-motiv in his work. And Lionel Johnson, as early as 1894, wrote a finely discriminating study of his art as a novelist.

But none of these writers had access to all the novels and stories, all the poems, and Mrs. Hardy's biography with its revealing letters and notes. The last is of no small importance, as helping to a better understanding of both "The Dynasts" and the novels, correcting the view that they were intended to convey a "system of philosophy." Hardy insisted that his special treatment of the Will of the Universe was to be taken as an "expression of fancy," rather than as an "expression of belief"; and this explanation has probably helped Mr. McDowall to put in their truer poetic perspective those forces which affect the lives of mortals in "The Dynasts," just as the gods of Olympus intervened among men in the Homeric poems.

Among the Poets

Mr. McDowall has decided to place Hardy where he himself felt that his true vocation took him—among the poets. But this is not to say that he necessarily agrees with Hardy in preferring his metrical verse to his prose fiction. On that he does not care to pronounce judgment, probably feeling that all the elements in his work are necessary to the unity of his gigantic achievement. But, for him, Hardy is a poet all the time; "some of his greatest poetry is to be found in his novels"—the latter having much of the quality of poetic drama, while the poetry, like a novel or tale, is "half-covered by the devouring subject."

In his subtle and, I think, just analysis of the main elements in the novels Mr. McDowall really presents most of the component elements in all Hardy's art. First, there is the inspiration of his invention of Wessex, which was "imagination and actuality in one."

> It has all the dimensions of space and the further one of time; from the antiquity of the Egdon barrows to the milk train that takes the cans from Tabothays. . . . This spirit of place brings the spirit of its people and . . . the embodied spirit of nature. The novels are folded in her living quietness, her breadths of light and shadow. Here, in its first and clearest sign, is their poetry; here, too, most of their happiness and some of their terror. . . . And there is a rich precision, like the mellowness of Hardy's favorite Virgil, in the interwinding works and ways of men.

Three Elements Defined

There, then, we have two elements, never lacking in the Wessex novels—the life of nature, of which his characters are so subtly apprehensive, and the human beings themselves, whose loves, passions and sufferings Hardy exposes with ever-tolerant sympathy. And thirdly, there is the intruding element of destiny by which so many of his tragic characters feel themselves to be dogged and doomed.

And this leads the author to remark that "the natural medium for such a sense of fate, one feels, is drama." It necessitates elaboration of plot and plan. It subdues the characters to their place in the grand motiv. "The expenses of bringing in the universe are great. . . . Human character must shrink a little, and be simplified, as it was here." Mr. McDowall is evidently one of those who incline to the view that in a novel character is more important than plot. And he intimates that if there are no characters in Hardy's novels which have the independent life of a Hamlet or a Becky Sharp, that is because they have been subdued to the higher interest of the theme.

Actually there are in Hardy at least five characters which stand out—Henchard, Tess, Marty South, Jude and Giles Winterborne. But even if we grant the subordination of the characters, Hardy with open eyes preferred and adopted his own method. "A story must be worth the telling," he said on one occasion; and he would have probably rejoiced in the criticism that he, in fiction, was aiming at the same sort of tragic plan as the poet in a tragic drama.

But Mr. McDowall, while not shrinking from pointing out Hardy's defects, is sensitive to his peculiar excellences in all the spheres of his work. He succeeds in showing the proper relation of his lighter lyrical forms to his novels, and of "The Dynasts" to both. It is fortunate that the first complete study of Hardy's work should have been made by so discriminating and careful a critic.

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THE HOME FORUM

Essence of New England

DISPUTE the point as vigorously as one will, there was something about the New Englander of two generations gone—a fineness, a sensitiveness, a mental adjustment as exquisite as the pattern on a piece of etched crystal. The quality is not one to be caught carelessly up into a single tossed-off phrase. It needs rather to be conveyed suggestively, example by example. How better, then, than to begin with the description of two members of one's own family?

I knew them both—my grandfather and his brother, Thomas. Often I heard them talk of their boyhood on a farm in Massachusetts, near the Rhode Island line. A self-contained world it was, bounded by wide brown tilled fields, by the gray weathered shingles of the houses of the village, by an inconsequent brook, by the distant hill top whence one looked off to the blurred outline of Blue Hill.

What was it to them that the family, in a past then quite definitely remote, had lived in a stately seat of one of the English counties? They knew only that for several generations their people had been engaged with the settlement of a new land, that one had in fact followed close upon the heels of the Pilgrims, that another had established himself in Dedham at about the time of the erection of the venerable Fairbanks homestead. Nothing mattered any longer except the turn of the seasons, the crops and the harvests, whether the rains came when they were needed, whether the sun was hot enough to ripen the corn, whether the stock prospered, how to rid the pasture of boulders. They were self-respecting, upright New Englanders, filled with courage and idealism; but requiring every ounce of strength and faith in the performance of their quiet tasks. Hence a sort of stark simplicity which clung to them, almost a grimness of purpose.

What existence meant to the children, I knew from my grandfather. At dawn he and Thomas would be in the fields, at least during the plowing or the planting or the haymaking; it would be nearly dusk when they came trudging wearily across the meadow, letting down the bars gingerly or else scrambling over, so as not to tempt the cows. School? Yes, they went now and then—when they could be spared—perhaps a few weeks out of the year. On Sundays there was some slight stir over the church-going; two services on a Sabbath, five miles there and five back. In summer the boys waded blissfully through the dust of the road, which billowed over them in swirling clouds. For frugality's sake they carried their boots, one in each hand; and in each boot was lodged a cucumber which would be crunched at lunch time in the shade of a roadside elm. I always wondered about the cucumbers. But my grandfather could not explain. To him it seemed but a natural provision for the appetite of youth; perhaps the cucumber vines at the farm bore especially plentifully.

Thomas, it seems, was a serious boy always and disposed to be bookish. Not that his penchant could in any degree be indulged. Much like the little Abraham Lincoln, Thomas strove mightily to break through the limitations of his education. He borrowed books when he could and there were usually candles enough to light his page. All this came to generous fruition in a certain circumstance which the family have treasured all down the years.

Thomas, then a lad of about seventeen, was plowing one day in early spring—before the birds had come back or even the least green shoot had pushed its way above the hard brown earth. Absent-mindedly he guided the plow along the levels or steadied it over the rocks and humps and hollows; then suddenly he glanced up to see a man approaching him from the direction of the highroad. The lad quickly dropped the handles of the plow and went to meet him.

"Thomas," said the man, who was a prominent farmer of the district and a member of the school board. "Thomas, the teacher didn't come this morning to the schoolhouse down by the cross-roads. Do you think you could keep the children quiet until we can find someone else? We thought you might, you being such a reader and all."

Thomas was sure he could. Then and there began a teaching career which lasted for the rest of his life. That early success with an ill-assorted group of country boys and girls, some of whom were scarcely his juniors, was clear proof that Thomas was born for the rôle. Nothing thereafter hindered his progress—never again did he stop teaching except during his own brief term as a student at the Normal School. And he ended by filling a professorship in a midwestern university.

When I remember him his professorial days were ended, but their spirit still lingered. A gentle, frail, scholarly man, he was greatly taken up even then with matters of penmanship and syntax. I, as a tiny child, was persuaded to stand up before him under the honeysuckle which scented the porch of my grandfather's house while he drilled me engrossingly in the rules of grammar and in the expert use of the English idiom. Not the least departure from the nicest precision would he brook. Listening with all his being he would pounce upon the least slip and berate me for it; though all the while there was the kindest twinkle in his gray eyes.

That was Thomas, the scholar of the family. Life for him had begun on the farm near Providence, devoid of all that men call opportunity. Thomas simply was. No curtailment, no hindrance could count in the march of his purpose. An appreciation of the best which education and culture could offer was his as naturally as the sunshine and the whisper of wind in the pines.

With my grandfather it was in a sense much the same, yet different. His activity developed in the world of business where, too, lay hidden romance. For an inventive friend captured an idea, while my grandfather provided a few thousand dollars which he had contrived to put away for the benefit of his growing family; and together they brought into existence a business which has come to challenge a certain respect. During most of his life my grandfather's days were devoted to factory and office; but still he had plenty to occupy his leisure. He loved music with an intensity sometimes felt by those technically ignorant of it. No one could keep him away from the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Scores of young music students knew his helping hand, when gaining their professional training.

In the company of my grandfather I used to go—a small bookworm—into bookshops where, while I gloated over titles and peeped between leaves, he ran his hand appraisingly down their bindings. Never would he allow me to buy books which he did not think suitably bound. Again and again, after I had admired volumes of which the prices were out of my reach, he would steal back to order them sent home, happy in the anticipation of the pleasure which his surprise would bring me.

And he was like that with Oriental rugs. My grandfather's innate love of texture, of design and of color found endless satisfaction in that field. I have watched him come in at the front door a little furtively, then draw forth from under his arm the most perfect silk Persian rug. Sometimes he would show it to me first. At home they adorned the floor, the furniture, the walls. Looking on at his love for these beautiful things, I learned a great deal. Then it seemed entirely natural and right that he loved them; for he was fine himself. But now I ask myself whence was derived his taste for the most lovely things of the world. From contact with those bare brown fields at the farm?

* * *

Yes, the memory of those two New Englanders is alike a refreshment and an encouragement. Today people are more aggressive in their appreciations, tastes and talents. With my grandfather and his brother Thomas, it was all so utterly deep and unaffected. They were only being themselves. Slight men they were, with features almost fragile; they wore carefully groomed gray beards. Never noisy, never boastful, they accomplished things which today are remembered with gratitude and delight. There are, of course, New Englanders still—one would not wish to be neglectful—but they are New Englanders with a difference.

M. W.

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The View of Hingham Harbor As Seen From Bradley Hill. From a Drawing by Louis H. Ruyl

Urbs in Rure

I thought to leave the city quite behind,
But tall skyscrapers all about me stand,
And there are tenements on every hand,
And yet, somehow, I do not seem to mind
The noisy tenants, or their chattering—
I am an eager listener instead.
Their noise begins before I leave my bed,
And lasts until the dusk brings silencing.

Nor are my neighbors strictly honest . . . They
Quite shamelessly, and in the light of day,
Appropriate my very choicest cherries,
And feast themselves upon my ripest berries;
They are audacious and familiar,
Yet I am strangely happy where they are.

ROSETTE MARCUS MONTGOMERY.

The Odiousness of Comparisons

It is fruitless to ask why one nation does not equal another in the various fields of effort. It is better to keep to matters of fact: Holland produced Rembrandt and has no poet to mention with Shakespeare. England gave the world that great figure (and others in literature) and has no painting to compare with that of the schools we have just been considering. Yet one gets further than confirming the old dictum about the odiousness of comparisons when one spends a time in the English galleries of our museum. One may, for example, observe how poor a person is the prig who sets up a too limited standard and demands that everything conform to it. As regards English art one may even renounce all question as to the inferiority of its latter-day achievement in painting when its grand works of architecture come to mind. Those are of another era—the Gothic, one whose genius is closed to the modern world—on the Continent as well as in England. And so, though Wren and other architects, as also the silversmiths, the furniture designers, and the ceramists produced admirable work from the seventeenth century to the early nineteenth, it is the painting of the time which marks its finest thought.

Cut off from its primitives, and from the few masters who arose after Holbein's visit to England, the painting of the country reaches a high level once more with Hogarth. Yet, before even his admirable work it is difficult for us to forget the Dutch-Flemish influence which renews the British school of the eighteenth century. We do not want, however, to forget the literary side of this art: the illustrative qualities of the best Englishmen are of too high an order for that. Hogarth's satires are followed by the superb black-and-white of Bewick's wood engraving, by the racy humor and fine balance (of mind and of design) in John Leech, the power of Cruikshank and the elegance of Keene, worthy parallels for the novelists of their country. With William Blake we have the same man furnishing literary material and the images to accompany it. Or when he takes the Bible or Vergil as a basis for his compositions, we see that the literary idea, if passed through a mind of Blake's imaginative power, could give rise to genuinely admirable line and composition.

But the contribution of the English to pictorial art is not restricted to illustration. Hogarth and Reynolds painted certain portraits whose sturdy truth is characteristically English. Yet it was truth spoken in an idiom not altogether natural for the sitters, nor even for the painters themselves. Thus we find Reynolds forever searching after "secrets" of the Venetians and others, and Turner bequeathing his pictures to the nation with the proviso that two of them were to hang beside two of Claude Lorraine's—an ambition that William C. Brownell has most wisely deplored.

The foreign quality that painting has on British soil blemishes all but the finest of Reynolds' portraits, as we see him soften the likenesses of women and children, especially. The lack of a tradition of visual art on a level with its books and its theater denies full confidence in painting to even the best of the portraitists—which is to say Gainsborough (who longs for the refuge of landscape). Yet he is so fine, so calm and sensitive in many of his works that one is ashamed of the cavilling tone which one falls into, after all, with this school. It is because of its decline, a slow one at first with Raeburn, Romney and Hoppner, a more rapid one with Lawrence, a disastrous one after him. One is indisposed, also, toward English painting by absurd over-estimates of the value of even the best portraits, and so is tempted to over-severity.—WALTER PACH, in "An Hour of Art."

To a Vagabond Poet

You have walked the moon-drenched woods;
You have seen the unicorn;
You have ridden him through clouds
And touched his shining silver horn.

You will sing and singing go
In quest of beauty everywhere.
You will taste the secret flower,
Scent the loveliness of air.

You will be the vagabond,
Bound by birth and bound by heart.
Wherever there is beauty, you
Will be its singing counterpart!

HAROLD WESLEY MELVIN.

Literary Meteorology

When you think of your favorite novels, do you find yourself imagining the weather conditions that prevailed during the unfolding of the stories? As I recall the scenes which famous novelists have conjured up for me, the characters seem to live against the background of certain states of atmosphere. Weather fair or stormy, clear or dull, often sets the key for the mood of the tale.

Scenes in Dickens I picture as enacted in murky, misty weather. Sulphur-yellow lights loom through the chilling fog, beckoning well-known characters to interiors made cozy with hearth-fires, cheery with the singing of tea-kettles and the savory fragrance of "weal-and-'am" pies." A friend and Dickens-lover told me she thought of Dickens weather as clear and frosty. So the reader's Dickens weather concept might be quite different to these two stated.

Jane Austen's novels for me are most frequently associated with England's summer garden-party weather—days of fickle sunshine, when light showers invite young gentlewomen and eligible gentlemen to the shelter of rose-arbors and tea-houses, or turn the outdoor fête into a happy occasion of private theatricals.

In my Thackeray consciousness, weather conditions seem usually dimly discerned through crimson drawing-room curtains. The "Virginians," however, with its descriptions of colonial life, is more of the out-of-doors, although wind and rain and sun do not seem even then to blow through or to drench the landscape. Outdoors in Thackeray's books seems only concerned with city boulevards and park pleasances.

George Meredith's finely cultured men and women seem to have their beings in a magically youthful atmosphere, where dawn-dews are silver-shining, where the sun walks the groves and meadows "golden-sandalled."

How the steady trades blow through the pages of Joseph Conrad's novels of the South Seas! Not to speak of monsoons and tropic storms! While engrossed in the tales of this Polish-English inland-born seaman, one can almost feel against one's face the salt air of ink-black equatorial nights, when the white-winged ship skims through lacquered waters, its prow and sides gleaming palely with phosphorescence as if the hull were plated with a sort of mystic armor.

Often in early March or late November comes a weather-cycle when skies brood darkly, when, at times, clouds and earth seem almost to mingle in torrents of wind and water. Such a period of atmospheric storm and stress I think of as Brontë weather. Those gifted sisters, who lived and had their vibrant being on the wild Yorkshire moors, seemed to bring into the pages of their novels the power and glory of distraught winds, often whirling along in their might the destinies of the characters that Emily and Charlotte and, to a lesser degree, Anne, made to live for our everlasting delight.

One could go on indefinitely making imaginary weather maps for different works of fiction. For it is true of literature, as of human life, that atmospheric conditions permeate the background of action, and often are an important accompaniment to the dénoument of the tale. R. C. D.

A Famous Cloud

The "Tablecloth" that occasionally covers the flat top of Table Mountain, in South Africa, is probably the most famous individual cloud in the world, having been described in numerous books of travel since the latter part of the seventeenth century. It consists of a dense cloud-sheet, formed when warm moisture-bearing winds are forced up the steep slope of the mountain, especially in summer. The cloud often pours over the brow of the mountain, like a mighty cataract, and is dissolved as the wind is warmed by compression in descending to a lower level. The effects produced by the rolling mass of vapor are sometimes indescribably grand, and the phenomenon is all the more striking because a perfectly clear sky generally prevails over the surrounding country, while the Tablecloth overspreads the mountain.—CHARLES PIAZZI SMYTH, in "The Realm of the Air."

L'Apprenti Pilote

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON A beaucoup parlé, pendant ces quelques dernières années de l'ampleur des développements de l'astronautique et des résultats acheves, tout aussi bien que de l'efficacité et de la sûreté des pilotes; car c'est de leur habileté dont dépend en grande partie la réussite du voyage aérien. Le pilote digne de confiance doit savoir comment guider son appareil dans la plus périlleuse des conditions; autrement dit il doit savoir s'élever au-dessus des obstacles de la route ou les éviter. Tel que pour l'aviateur il en est de même pour chacun d'entre nous, alors que nous essayons de suivre la bonne direction pendant le cours de notre vie. En tant qu'individus, voyageant à travers les vicissitudes de notre existence ici-bas, et, en apparence, assaillis maintes fois par de graves problèmes, il est urgent que nous soyons sûrs d'avancer dans la bonne direction.

Grâce à l'étude et l'application des enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, nombreux sont ceux qui apprennent à gouverner leur vie d'après les commandements du Maître, Christ-Jésus, qui nous a dit: "Je suis le chemin, la vérité et la vie; personne ne vient au Père que par moi." Celui qui se prépare pour un voyage, considère tout d'abord les bagages nécessaires. Ainsi donc dans notre marche vers l'Esprit il est important que nous nous munissions de la Bible et de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* par Mary Baker Eddy, ce qui pendant le voyage nous servira de carte et de compas, nous traçant le chemin et nous guidant dans la voie sûre de la vérité spirituelle. Un autre facteur s'impose c'est que nous soyons revêtus "de la panoplie de l'Amour" (*Science et Santé*, p. 571).

Dans leurs efforts de suivre la bonne voie, ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne voient souvent leur chemin parsemé d'obstacles. Parfois d'insurmontables montagnes de crainte et de doute, d'anxiété et de méfiance, tout aussi bien que des discordes de toutes sortes, semblent encombrer le chemin; et cependant ils peuvent toujours se pencher sur leur carte et leur compas, se rendant compte que si l'on suit la vraie direction on est élevé jusqu'à l'atmosphère limpide de l'Amour divin et qu'on laisse la discorde derrière soi. Ces éléments opposés qui semblent s'élever devant nous pour obstruer notre chemin et embarrasser notre progrès ne sont que les croyances du sens matériel toujours opposé aux faits de l'Esprit. Ne nous présentent-elles pas la croyance que l'homme vit dans la matière et que la substance est matérielle? Consultant donc, à ce point, notre carte et notre compas, nous verrons que ce sont là de fausses croyances, des mensonges du sens matériel et, ce voyant, nous comprendrons mieux les mots de Paul: "Car c'est en lui que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être." La Bible nous enseigne que Dieu est Esprit; et, puisque Dieu ayant fait l'homme à Sa ressemblance, la substance et la subsistance de l'homme doivent, de nécessité, être spirituelles. Sachant comment terrasser cette croyance matérielle par le fait spirituel cela nous permet d'élever notre appareil mental dans des cieux plus purs et de nous baigner dans le soleil de la présence de Dieu. De même que dans l'état actuel des développements aéronautiques il est prouvé que le progrès est plus rapide à haute altitude, de même dans notre développement spirituel un plus grand progrès nous est assuré lorsque nous apprenons à garder nos pensées à l'altitude élevée de l'Esprit où la pensée n'est pas entravée et la vision de la réalité obscurcie par les images de la matérialité.

La Science Chrétienne est entièrement pratique et peut s'appliquer aux affaires quotidiennes. N'est-il pas évident que notre voyage est mental, puisque le salut se trouve dans la connaissance de Dieu. La Science Chrétienne enseigne à celui qui l'étudie à bien connaître Dieu, tout en lui donnant une compréhension claire et la réalisation de Sa nature et de Son caractère. Il apprend à connaître Dieu en tant qu'Entendement divin, toujours présent et toujours à portée. Il apprend à connaître Dieu en tant qu'Amour infini, se manifestant par pensées et actions aimantes, et nous embrassant tous dans l'étendue de ses bénédictions. Alors que l'infinité de Dieu commence à se révéler à la pensée de l'étudiant, il commence aussi à s'apercevoir que tout ce qui s'oppose ou n'est pas semblable à ce bien infini n'est pas vrai—donc sans réalité—et n'est ni à craindre, ni à honorer; et que n'ayant pas plus de substance qu'une ombre, de même qu'une ombre, cela disparaît à la lumière de la Vérité!

Dans ce voyage mental qu'il a entrepris le Scientiste Chrétien est forcé d'aller en avant et plus haut, et quoiqu'il rencontre la tempête, les conditions adverses, et bien d'autres encore, il sait, avec Mrs. Eddy, la Découvreuse et la Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, que "le sens corporel, ou l'erreur, peut sembler cacher la Vérité, la santé, l'harmonie et la Science, comme la brume obscurcit le soleil ou la montagne; mais la Science, le soleil de la Vérité, dissipera l'ombre et révélera les cimes célestes" (*Science et Santé*, p. 209). Ainsi donc le désir ardent de tout étudiant de la Science Chrétienne c'est d'assimiler de plus en plus le vrai état de conscience; ce qui lui permettra de guider sa pensée hors des brouillards de l'état matériel jusqu'au sens spirituel de l'être.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society)

Learning to Pilot

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN RECENT years, owing to the development and resultant accomplishments of aëronautics, a great deal is heard of the efficiency and dependability of pilots, upon whose skill the success of one's journey largely depends. The trustworthy pilot must know how to guide his aircraft through difficult conditions; in other words, he must be able to rise above or avoid the obstacles that confront him. As with the air pilot, so with each one as he endeavors to follow the true course in life. As individuals, journeying through the vicissitudes of human living and oftentimes seeming to be beset by serious problems, it is most essential to be sure that we are proceeding in the correct direction.

Through the study and application of the teachings of Christian Science many are learning to order their lives in accordance with the commands of the Master, Christ Jesus, who said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." In preparing for any journey one usually considers the equipment necessary. Thus in our passage Spiritward, it is important that we provide ourselves with the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which on this journey serve as our chart and our compass, mapping out the way and keeping us in the safe path of spiritual truth. Another factor necessary in our equipment is that we be "clad in the panoply of Love" (Science and Health, p. 571).

Students of Christian Science, in their endeavors to follow the true course, often may see obstacles in the way. Sometimes insurmountable mountains of fear, doubt, anxiety, and distrust, as well as discords of every kind appear to beset the way; yet one can always turn to one's chart and compass, realizing that as one follows right directions he is lifted into the clear atmosphere of divine Love, and discord is left behind. Opposing elements that seem to rise up before us, to obstruct our way and to hinder our progress, are but the beliefs of material sense, which always oppose the facts of Spirit. Do they not confront us with the belief that man lives in matter, and that substance is material? Consulting our chart and compass at such stages of our journey, we find that these are false beliefs, lies of material sense; and, seeing this, we understand better Paul's words, "For in him we live, and move, and have our being." The Bible teaches that God is Spirit; and since God made man in His own likeness, man's substance and sustenance must be spiritual. Understanding how to reverse the material belief with the spiritual fact of being enables us to lift our mental craft into clearer skies, where we may bask in the sunshine of God's presence. As in the present stage of aëronautical development it is found that greater progress is made in the higher altitudes, so with one's spiritual development greater progress is assured as one learns to keep his thinking in the high altitude of Spirit, where thought is untrammeled and the vision of reality unobstructed by the clouds of material sense.

Christian Science is entirely practical and usable in everyday affairs. Is it not evident that our journey is a mental one, since salvation is to be found in knowing God? Christian Science teaches the student to know God aright, by giving him a clear apprehension and realization of His nature and character. He learns to know God as divine Mind, as everywhere present, and as always available. He learns to know God as infinite Love, manifested in loving thoughts and deeds, and including all in the scope of its blessings. As the infinitude of God begins to unfold to the student's thought, he begins also to see that whatever opposes or is unlike this infinite good, is untrue, therefore unreal, and is neither to be honored nor feared; and since it has no more real substance than a shadow, as such it fades away under the light of Truth!

The Christian Scientist is forced to move onward and upward in this mental journey he has begun; and though he may encounter storms, adverse conditions, and the like, he knows, as Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Science and Health, p. 299), that "corporeal sense, or error, may seem to hide Truth, health, harmony, and Science, as the mist obscures the sun or the mountain; but Science, the sunshine of Truth, will melt away the shadow and reveal the celestial peaks." Thus the earnest desire of every student of Christian Science is to assimilate more and more of the true consciousness by means of which he may be enabled to guide his thinking away from the mists of material sense into the spiritual sense of being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts, Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations. "Truth." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

The Dump-Cart Driver

The dump-cart driver settles in his seat,
His rounded shoulders hot beneath the sun;
And now the old gray head is drooping deep,—
Still deeper, till the noisy world has gone.
The nodding nag with steady stepping feet,
The rhythmic jingle of the harness-rings,
Have faded now and merged in wandering dreams
Of far-off homeland, long forgotten things.
He's just a lad with happy laughing lip
And no concern that down a city street
A lumbering wagon, loose in all its seams,
Bears on its swinging seat, head hanging low,
An old day-laborer driving in his sleep,
With reins wound round the long-since useless whip,
The while the faithful horse goes plodding slow.

—ELIZABETH CHALLIS ADAMS, in "The Street Car and the Star."

Denmark's Cornfields

Few nations, surely, love the soil and the gifts of the soil, the rich yield of well-tilled acres, more fervently than do the Danes. They not only love; they look with a feeling akin to reverence at those fields of ripening corn, over which the summer wind carcssingly plays.

Of all grain rye is nearest to the heart of the Danes. Is it not the giver of bread? Danish children are warned not to gather flowers among the rye, for fear they might break a stalk. Has not rye from of old been guarded against all harm? When a lad drops his noonday lunch of bread and butter in the road, he will, if he is a good Dane, take it up, kiss the bread and ask its pardon. He knows that bread is a good gift to man and should be taken care of. And in the fairy tale did not "the girl who trod on the bread" commit a grievous offense?

When the rye blooms on Sealand's long sloping hills and the faintly scented dust from its slender ears is wafted across the winding road, when a friendly breeze sends a few white clouds flocking slowly across the blue sky, and the cuckoo is heard from the neighboring wood, then it is summer in Denmark. And have not the movements in the rye and the rippling lines of the landscape a rhythm in common? Among all the glories of a Danish summer, is there anything more beautiful than a softly swaying field of rye? The capricious change of light and shadow on the hillside is like a song, a dance, over the green acres.

A field of wheat should be seen on a still summer's eve, when harvest is drawing near. And it should be seen in its golden splendor on the flat lowlands of the island of Sealand. It has a strength and richness, an outstanding boldness of which the rye has none. But, on the other hand, the wheat has an almost foreign air which carries one's thoughts to the vast wheat plains of the far West, and to the black soil of Russia. Wheat is like a stranger in Denmark, and its bread is Sunday fare. But rye gives the Danes the daily bread for which, as children, they were taught to pray. Wheat arouses in one a longing for distant shores, but rye fills one with a deep longing for home.

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EDUCATIONAL

Dictionary Adventures

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF WE should be asked to select the word heard oftenest, and from the largest number of people today, that word might be "salary." The word comes from the Latin, salarium, salt, and the first "salary" history has any record of was the allowance made to the Roman soldier for his salt, a precious commodity in those days, the cheapest of all necessities today. To us, however, "salary" means money, not salt, and we can trace "money" to Moneta, an old name for Juno, the "admonishing" goddess, close to whose temple the Roman mint was situated, and from whose name we also have the word, "mint," the place where money is made.

* * *

In an age of electricity it is interesting to note that the word, "electric" is nothing more or less than the Greek for amber. This substance, as is well known, acquires magnetic properties when rubbed, and it is this fact that accounts for the adoption of the Greek word, applied in all its variations, to that marvelous natural force, electricity.

Our somewhat inelegant expression, "to dicker," has an interesting history. "Dicker" is a corruption of "decuria," set of ten. The Latin word was especially applied to a bundle of ten hides, used by the Romans as a unit of tribute and barter among their conquered subjects along the northern frontiers of the empire. In America much similar bartering was done in the early days with the Indians in connection with the fur trade, and in this way the word acquired its present meaning, to haggle.

* * *

"Miniature" holds a surprise for us. Etymologically, it has no connection with "diminutive," although it has come to be used to designate the reproduction on a small scale of almost any sort of handiwork. The word is derived from *miniare*, to rubricate, or to paint in *minium*, or red lead. It was first applied to the ornamental capitals on illuminated manuscripts, then to small pictures in general, more especially to portraits of delicate workmanship, usually on ivory.

* * *

The decorative bordering in a running design often used on such manuscripts was known as "vignette." This word means a little vine, and here are some more "little" things. An umbrella is a "little shadow." A scruple (Latin, scrupulus), is "a little sharp stone falling sometimes into a man's shoe," thereby causing discomfort, and bringing about the meaning—something to worry about. A "gazette" was a small Venetian coin, and the word is supposed to have acquired its modern meaning from the fact that it was the price of a news-sheet sold on the streets.

* * *

"Trivial" is descriptive of the inconsequential chatter of the cross-roads—the "trivium" (from "tri," three, and "via," way) that is, a place where three roads meet. Reminiscent of Greek mythology are "clue," "ammonia," "stentorian" and "tantalize." The first means, literally, a ball of thread, and recalls the story of Theseus and the Cretan labyrinth. The second is from Ammonia, a region in Libya where they erected a shrine to Jupiter Ammon, and where sal ammoniac is said to have been first obtained. "Stentorian" is the adjective rendering of the name of Stentor, a warrior with a powerful voice, and "tantalize" recalls the experience of Tantalus of the legend, who was chained to a rock, while grapes and other delicacies were placed within sight, but just out of reach.

* * *

A "journeyman" workman was not one who traveled from place to place, but one who worked "à la journée," that is, by the day. A grocer of the old days was an "engroaser," that is, one who bought "en gros," or, as we would say, by wholesale. With the revival of period furniture, the antimacassar bids fair to become fashionable again, but not for the reason that inspired its name, a name redolent of the days of hair oil and perfumed dandies. Macassar was a kind of oil imported from the Island of Celebes, and used liberally in the grooming of hyacinthine locks. The little lace "tidy" was invented, and the word, "antimacassar," coined, about 1850, for obvious reasons.

* * *

"Divan" has arrived at its modern significance through a curious chain of meanings: a bundle of written sheets, a collection of poems, a collection of public documents, a register, an office of accounts, a custom house, a cigar shop, a smoking room, a cushioned seat.

* * *

"Pedigree" is, literally, "pied de grue," or foot of a crane. It comes from the mark, shaped like a bird's foot with the hind toe pointing upward, used by genealogists for indicating descent. By association with "degree" (of relationship), the last syllable was changed to correspond in its termination with this word.

* * *

"Escape" is from ex and capa, and conveys the idea of evading capture by leaving one's cloak in the clutches of the would-be captor. There is little apparent connection between a "cynosure" and a dog's tail, yet the latter was the sailors' translation for the Greek name of the constellation, Ursa Minor, in the tail of which is the pole, or north. star, so important to navigators. From an ancient superstition that the halcyon, or kingfisher, laid its eggs in a floating nest, and that during the period of incubation the sea invariably remained calm, we have taken the expression "halcyon days." An old name for the flounder, a flat fish, was "butt." Probably because eaten on days set aside as holy days, this fish became known as "holy butt," which gives us "halibut."

* * *

"Tweezers" is a double plural formed from the obsolete word, "etwee," or "twee," (French etui), a small case, opening book-fashion, for carrying small surgical instruments. The name was transferred from the case to one of the instruments, and "a set of tweeses" became in time simply "tweezers."

* * *

From the French adjective, "aigre," meaning sharp, keen, sour, we have both "vinegar," and "eager." "Buttery" refers not to butter but to bottles. Like "butler," used either as a common or proper noun, it comes from the old French boutellier, a bottler. A "butler," therefore, was the man who looked after the bottles and a "buttery" the place where they were kept.

Variety in Play

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOMETIMES a child is called troublesome or naughty when really the fault is the parents' for not knowing the child's nature better. Little children will play hard for hours without knowing that they had better change their form of activity or rest for a while. When finally they stop playing and go into the house, they may seem irritable, or unreasonable, apparently without cause. The cause should be clear to the parent. It is much wiser after the playing has continued for a long time, to have a girl or boy come into the house for a glass of milk or fruit juice, which of necessity stops activities for a short time. Sometimes a mother can suggest a different game, or another type of play entirely.

If a child becomes very much interested in learning something new, he is likely to work at it with intensity. After plenty of time has been allowed for the new project, perhaps mother might suggest that they take a walk together, or she may ask the child to help her with some special undertaking. This change will help to keep the child happy and serene.

Insuring a Varied Day

When a certain little boy used to show signs of unruliness which the mother felt sure were from too intense an interest in one particular thing, she would suggest that he must be thirsty. The child was usually willing to stop long enough to take a long, slow drink of cold water. This provided a little interlude that helped the boy regain his reasonable, happy disposition.

A little girl was taken to visit an aunt who had a typewriter in her room. The child was allowed to try the keys, and the method explained to her as far as possible. She was delighted when she was given some paper and asked to try to typewrite a letter. The progress she made was remarkable, but so intent did she become on her new work that she did not want her dinner, and protested vigorously when it was time to go home. The mother realized then that she should have suggested other activities for the little girl which would have given her a better-rounded, more wholesome day.

Each Child's Needs Are Different

If the mother will quietly watch her particular child with the view of finding out just how long a time he or she should be allowed to play vigorous games, when is the best time to insist on a something more quiet, or a lunch, and when it is wisest to change activities completely, she will have a happier, better-poised child. Another mother's child may be able to play tag for two hours without stopping, but that is not the standard for every child. To some children certain games are too exciting, while for another type of child the activity is just what is needed.

Each mother must work out these things for herself and for each one of her children, for not even among the children of one family will the same treatment always be wise. It is a case not only of thoroughly knowing the children, but of careful individual study of each child's response to certain circumstances. This may seem a never-ending task, but to watch a child growing naturally and expanding joyously makes all efforts at understanding the children seem worth anyone's greatest endeavors.

L. L. R.

CONCRETE EXPERIENCE IN THRIFT

Los Angeles School Children Taking Part in the Activities of Their School Bank

The teaching of thrift has become part of the arithmetic work in many American public schools. Saving, budgeting, banking are practical aspects of this teaching. These children of Los Angeles are depositing in their school bank the savings they have accumulated while studying the subject of thrift in class work. Banking methods and the idea of saving for worth-while projects become in this way familiar to them.

The Parent

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Friends:

For a long time it has been my desire to express my gratitude for the Parent, but it also has been my desire to bring my "tithes into the storehouse."

At the time of publication of the letter of Mrs. M. T. K., I too was having a struggle with a 3½ year old's saying "I can't," and "I haven't time" (such a grown-up expression). As David also knew and loved the story of The Little Train That Could, he was asked if he would like to be my little train and take the milk bottles out, etc. He came back with a new can't: "I can't, I am the broken down engine."

No more was said, and the milk bottles were permitted to accumulate. The second morning they were put down with the feeling that it was right for him to help and he did want to be obedient. A little later he began to take the bottles out one at a time. Although it is needless to say that he had never been spoken of as a "can't boy," when he had finished, he announced: "The can't boy has gone away." To make him realize that he had solved his own problem, much commendation and thanks were expressed and the day was one of the happiest we have had. Since then the little duties are performed without a second asking.

After the birth of a sister, this same child, while expressing the greatest love for the baby, by putting away and giving her his most cherished possessions, cried more, and more readily, than had been his custom. Another mother brought out the thought that he had been pushed out of his cradle, and that he might think he was not loved as much as formerly. His parents took time each day to tell him of their great love, commending him for acts of unselfishness, goodness and obedience. Within a short time the fits of crying were lessened.

As all parents have approximately the same problems, the suggestions contained in the Parent, even though they are not applicable in every case, give food for thought in solving the individual problem.

(Mrs.) Z. L. B.

* * *

Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

During the summer vacation children often do come to their parents and ask, "What can I do?" It seems to be proving to me that the more regular pleasurable activities one can arrange for children in advance, which entail a certain sense of responsibility, the happier the children are during vacation.

Those who live in the country and have room for gardening find that much may be learned from each child's having an individual garden. My little daughter who has had a garden of her own for three years now has learned a good deal from it. The first year her garden was sometimes a pathetic sight and she had to be reminded often that a garden requires care and attention regularly and continuously. The second year she saw some very fine tall hollyhocks of many colors grow really better than in the large family garden. She began to take great pride in her flowers and to take delight in giving away bouquets from her own plants.

This year a new sense of the garden's possibilities developed. Our young gardener discovered that she could transplant some of her baby plants that had come up and make an addition to the family garden. She studied the proportions of the yard and asked permission to make a border flower bed as an offshoot from her own plot. It was cheering to see that by caring for her own individual plot she had learned to look outside, to broaden her vision to include something which would add to the appearance of the place as a whole.

Her own garden activities have increased her interest in flower shows, magazine articles concerning gardens and landscape art, etc. Larger love of nature and of home has come as a result of working actively to make something beautiful grow more so.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Picking Your Castle Site

How City Planning Affects It

By ROLAND SHARP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CITY planning brings new opportunities to the home buyer. It enables him to anticipate future developments that may affect his choice of a site. Moreover, it definitely locates main highways, parks, playgrounds and municipal buildings so that he may be guided in placing his home with reference to these things.

In many sections there are regional planning boards to regulate the development of large areas that may include several cities or towns. Such items as through highways come undes the purview of these boards. It is obviously of advantage to the home buyer to inform himself on possible developments planned for the region in which he intends to locate.

For instance, many quiet streets have recently been turned into busy arteries by diversion of traffic onto them in the opening of new highways. While a lot on such a street tends to increase in value, because of its greater utility for apartment houses or business purposes, its usefulness for a home site is greatly reduced.

After looking into regional planning, which may also affect the location of parks outside his city limits, the home buyer finds out whether there is a city plan governing his near-by environs. The tendency in all cities, even if they have no planning board as such, is for streets to become sharply differentiated. Motor traffic is largely responsible for this development.

First Considerations

In other words, there are certain streets that naturally tend to draw heavy traffic, because they offer the shortest or most convenient route between important points. City planning boards systematize road development, so that a prospective buyer may know beforehand where present and possible future main highways lie. The ideal location for a home is within easy reach of arteries to points that must be easily accessible, and yet outside the heavy traffic area.

Relation of the proposed home site to rapid-transit lines is also of prime importance, so that the "man of the house" may quickly reach his work. Next to these considerations come schools, playgrounds, down-town shopping districts, parks and civic buildings. All of these have a bearing upon location of the home.

With the recent great increase in school facilities, most cities offer grade and high schools within reach of residential sections. The child should be assured of safe passage to and from school. If he is to walk, the city plan will show whether he will have to cross heavy traffic arteries. Many cities have provided underpasses especially for school children at such points.

While many schools have adequate playgrounds, there are sometimes large places where the children like to go on Saturday. It is estimated that the average small child will not continue to patronize a playground that is more than from one-fourth to one-half mile from his home.

Everyone in the family appreciates having a park or two within walking distance, or quickly reached by street car or automobile. Provision of adequate park areas is one of the chief objectives of city planning.

Down-town shopping districts, clubhouses and civic buildings are indicated on city planning maps, or may be located by consulting chambers of commerce or civic groups. Neighborhood shopping areas are also important.

Aside from the utilitarian aspect of home location, there is always the desirability of assuring a pleasant approach and environs, with ample parkways and trees. The approach enters into the value of the lot. Even if it is pleasant near by, but is reached through industrial districts or other undesirable sections from the standpoint of beauty, its value is lessened.

The question of who is in charge of the real estate you anticipate buying is always important. Many cities control land subdivision developments. In such instances the planning board or city engineer decides the rules to govern real estate. When such control is not exercised, individual realtors make rules, usually set to expire within a few years.

Having found a neighborhood that meets your tests, the next question is the street best suited to your needs. It is desirable to have a minimum of traffic passing. For this reason the so-called "dead-end street," or "cul de sac," is coming into favor. Such a street provides access to the homes without permitting through traffic. The model town of Raeburn in New Jersey utilizes this plan.

Disposal of Waste

Another item is the provision for disposal of waste. Alleys are considered unsuited to residential areas now, because of their tendency to collect trash. If the city waste removal departments are prompt, it is considered better to bring trash out to the street on specified days. In some real estate developments, a so-called "alley easement" is provided. This is a strip at the back of the lot on which the buyer agrees not to build. It is therefore available for the running of public utilities to keep them from the front of the lot.

In many sections there are restrictions placed upon buildings by private deed. That is, the subdividers require those to whom they sell to agree that they will expend not less than a minimum fixed sum on their house, or that they will use a certain type of architecture and keep their house a certain distance from the street. The buyer needs to know all existing restrictions of this type, as well as how long they are to continue. Many of them are for periods of 10 years or more. What provision is made for re-rewing them, to prevent a lowering of standards? The home buyer needs to know.

It is not only the existence of restrictions, but how well they are enforced, that interests the buyer. If he finds that people already in the section respect the rules, he may assume that the company is properly enforcing them. In large developments there is sometimes a board of architectural control to govern these matters. Realtors enforce their own restrictions in smaller developments.

Choice of a specific lot in a block rests with individual preferences of the buyer. Some will like corner lots, others just off the corner and so on.

With so many technical details to consider, the home buyer may wonder where he can get all the needed information. The Planning Board of Melrose, Mass., has published a booklet giving much of this. It is illustrated with photographs, charts, maps and diagrams. Other planning boards, clubs or civic groups might perform a useful service by similar action in their communities. Where such a comprehensive report is not available, the buyer must utilize what is at hand through observation and inquiry.

[The first article in this set of two on "Choosing the Home Site," appeared July 11.]

SUN AND SHADE, GAYETY AND QUIET — Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Garden of Mrs. Edward Fairfield, Bronxville, N. Y.

This is a garden of spacious dimensions, but it has points of value to the little place. Stretches of grass give a feeling of space, freedom, and quiet. The massed planting effects an orderly design. Choice of plants gives variety in both bloom and texture.

Flowers for English Winters

Editor's Note: The material in this article applies to gardening in England, where the winters are notably mild. If adapted to other parts of the world having mild winters certain of the plants and suggestions would have to be changed to suit local conditions.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

DURING the summer months when our gardens are in full bloom and we are enjoying their splendor, it is well to think of the winter months. To possess flowers all the year round without the aid of a greenhouse is possible in England, even in the cold months of January, February and March, and is within the means of anyone with even a small garden.

A bunch of five different kinds of flowers was picked one February day in an English garden subjected to snow and frost during the winter months. The flowers had bloomed continuously during the winter and had afforded constant pleasure not only to the owners of the garden, but to their visitors and friends. These flowers, cut and used for indoor decoration, often lasted as long as three weeks in the house.

The garden where they were grown was in the south of England and the owner, an experienced landscape gardener, gave special care and thought to having a supply of flowers to gather during the winter months when flowers are expensive to buy and when she missed the delight of gathering them herself. She found that much cheerful color may be obtained in winter blooms by using a good selection, and that the following varieties proved satisfactory for winter display in the house and garden.

In English Cottage Gardens

First let us consider the possibilities of Daphne Mezereum which has always been a favorite English cottage garden plant. In order to get the best results it is well to place the plants in a position where they will get as much sun as possible and where they will be sheltered from the cold winds. The reddish flowers appear in January and blossom until March. They require a root run which is cool and moist but well drained. Early autumn or spring are suitable times in England for planting. The well-known Christmas roses, or helleborus, are at their best in December and January when their snowy white flowers are much appreciated. They should be planted in September during showery weather in a protected position in deep rich sandy loam, which is well drained. These flowers may be gathered on Christmas morning and will last many days in the house if the stems are split before putting them into water. Should there be heavy rains it may be necessary to protect the blossoms from getting soiled by placing them under a garden bell or some improvised arrangement.

Erica Carnea is a delightful species which, during a mild winter, makes a display of pinkish color in English gardens from November to March. It is at its best in February and March, and is useful for supplying winter blossoms. The white variety, known as Alba, can sometimes be persuaded to blossom at Christmas. Planting should be done in September or October.

Two varieties of the iris family should be encouraged. Iris stylosa, whose first blooms appear in November, is a capital plant and flowers all through the winter. It is the most useful of all the winter-flowering herbaceous plants. It has long stems and bright blue flowers which are most suitable for cutting. The flowers should be cut when in bud. It should be planted in June (certainly not later than September) in a warm position and in good sandy soil. Iris reticulata has delicate but beautiful blue flowers. The bulbs should be planted about the middle of August in a position which will afford shelter from early morning frosts.

Bright Patches

To this short list may be added Doronicums, which form a bright patch of yellow in February or March, Kniphofia aloides which, when perfectly established, will throw out brilliant vermilion colored blossoms from October to December, winter aconite, a delightful little friend, which covers the ground during the bleakest days in February with its yellow flowers. It should be planted in large patches to give the most satisfactory effect. Frost and snow will not dismay or upset this plant, but it is not suitable for cutting.

None of these plants take up much room, and should it be found possible to cultivate them they will repay the care given and be much appreciated for their brave display. Given shelter, a warm soil and a normal English season, your garden may be made to yield some beautiful blossoms for home and garden decoration throughout the winter months.

For a Purple Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS sometimes a problem, where purple petunias predominate in a garden, what other flowers can be planted that will harmonize. There are, however, many other charming shades of purple that will tone in. Petunias are hardy bloomers that will last a whole season. But other purple flowers can be planted or set out during the season, keeping the garden a symphony subtly blended. Early come pansies in the deep purple and light shades as well. These make lovely borders around any bed, around a tree or edging a walk. Their cousins, the violas, keep much the same color scheme and are newer for the garden.

Violets are another spring purple. Often they are best set out in the fall in a protected spot, well mulched, and then they will bloom in the spring. Hyacinths, too, can be set out in lovely lavender shades, the bulbs being planted in the fall.

Seeds to sow for a purple garden include stocks, verbena, phlox, lavender larkspur, asters, centaurea or "cornflower" and cosmos. Of course, these flowers can be grown from plants later in the season, if not grown from seed earlier. Verbena in both deep purple and lavender shades slips nicely in either sand or water and is excellent for covering large flat areas such as a terrace, embankment or parkway. Stocks come in other colors, but the two shades of lavender in both double and single blossoms are among the loveliest. Phlox tends toward the crimson shades, but combines excellently with variegated petunias in purple and crimson. They make a nice thick bed and grow about two feet high. Lavender larkspur must not be confused with the deep blue shades. Often called delphinium it will flourish with fairy beauty to a height of several feet, if well dressed. Everyone knows the value of lavender asters for cutting purposes, but they are decorative in almost any shaped garden space. There is a centaures or corn flower whose dainty fringed bluish petals are a delightful cool lavender for a midsummer garden. Sometimes centaureas are called "sweet sultans," also.

Cosmos are the best contribution of autumn for the purple garden. Planted early or late, they usually bloom from late August through until the frosts. The light pinkish shade is specially harmonious with purplish petunias. But the white and crimson are effective, too. Zinnias, if judiciously selected in dull pinks and purplish crimsons, are another hardy bloomer to blend in the purple garden. Even crimson hollyhocks will make an attractive background. But for height and color, cosmos are splendid, and for low blooming the hardy verbena.

When planning for a purple garden next spring, also remember the very lovely primroses so popular in England. Purple and lavender ones will grow here if the bed is shady and the soil well mixed with leafmold or peat. Then iris or fleur-de-lis are another spring lover of shade and moisture. They must go on the other side of the garden, however, away from the pinkish purples.

Two beloved shrubs suitable for a purple garden are the lilac and the buddleia also called "butterfly bush" and Japanese lilac. The American lilac is most fragrant and blooms earliest, while the buddleia, with its narrow long grayish leaves, will follow and bloom all the season. It has the fragrance of tea, and is much hardier than the American lilac. It is easily slipped and once started will cover much space preferably against support. And still another of its attractions is that it is one of the garden purples that combines exquisitely for cutting with pink flowers, such as roses, asters or dahlias.

I watched him often as he went his ways
Bowing and smiling to the busy street,
Yet never once in all those first few days
Would I have stepped aside that man to meet.

But now I want to see him, and be seen
Beside him, where a stream of friendship flows,
For from my garden plot I saw him lean
His friendly eyes above the budding rose.

—Frank W. Halliday in the 1931 American Rose Annual.

—From "The Early Rose" by Frank W. Halliday in the 1931 American Rose Annual.

Partnership Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bound Brook, N. J.

THERE is seldom more than one "gardener" in a family, but in this household there were three! That is, they were would-be gardeners. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact that they had recently moved to the country from a city apartment, and the sight of so much space all around inspired them to plant things. But they all had different hobbies. One was a rock garden enthusiast and would have had "rocks all over the place" if she had been given an absolutely free rein. Another wanted a "nice long hardy bed, where the perennials can live for years." Lastly there was the practical member of the family, who aspired to a vegetable garden, with a few annuals on the edges.

The only thing to do was to divide the space—fortunately there was plenty of it for all. The "Rocker," as she was called, chose a spot with trees for a background and one or two rocks already there for "a starter," and pitched in. She studied the subject all winter, and in the spring collected rocks and later put in her little plants. She began with plants but the next year raised many things from seed, and now, the fourth year, with everything well established, and the addition of a stone seat and a bird bath, the rock garden is a thing of beauty. In it are planted spring bulbs—crocuses, narcissus, grape hyacinths, pansies, mertensia, alyssum saxatile (the hardy yellow alyssum so lovely with the mertensia), veronica erica, columbines, primroses, arabis, forget-me-not, low iris, geum, some of the sedums, and at the front of the bed some fragrant daphne.

For her "long bed," the hardy gardener chose the edge of some shrubbery. She had it dug up in the autumn, and in the spring manure was spaded in, and it was well raked. This too had a small beginning, and the first year boasted only iris, phlox, peonies and a few columbines. Now it is wider, with deep bays, and contains, besides the above plants, tulips, jonquils, pink Oriental poppies (May Sadler), foxgloves, delphiniums, Madonna lilies, sedums, a good deal of the lovely speedwell with its long blue spikes (veronica longifolia), bleeding heart, bugloss (anchusa italica), Michaelmas daisies at the back of the bed, and bolitonia. A number of her loveliest things were given her by friends. For many she bought plants, but now she has a permanent seed bed, in a place filched from the vegetable garden, where she raises a constant supply of plants to replace losses—for she has found that all perennials do not "live for years," although some can be counted on to do so. Every year she tries some new varieties, buying fine seed, even though it may be a bit dearer, and she saves seed from her own best plants. The "Rocker" also has her seed bed, and both make use of some of the annuals raised by the practical gardener in the vegetable garden, to fill bare spaces left by tulips and early spring bloomers.

It is an ideal arrangement, and the combination of the three gardens makes a very lovely outdoor living room.

No Place for Old Dobbin Here

Reminders a-Plenty, but Now It's a House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Deerfield, Ill.

WHEN a stranger leaves the country road and swings into the driveway to the door of this big white summer home, he little suspects that at one time the house was a barn, that heavy hay wagons once rumbled into it to deposit their harvest in a loft now made into dainty bedrooms, or that sleek brown horses once pulled at their halters in stalls where now is a cozy dining room.

Once inside, however, where the whole interior appears to be thrown into one gigantic room reaching all the way from floor to peak of roof and where sturdy rough-hewn beams still hold the sides and roof together, the visitor is soon convinced that surely these walls must once have echoed many a neigh, ba, moo, and even a cackle or two.

"We don't want a house. We're looking for a barn," was the response which real estate men received when trying to sell Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Davis a home. It must be within commuting distance of Chicago's business district. For some eight years the search continued until finally in Deerfield, Ill., about four years ago this old red barn was discovered, and the new owners wasted no time in their adventure of making it habitable.

Ejecting Squatters

Field mice, swallows, and screech owls were the first to be invited to leave. Then with no ready-made plans for constructing a house out of a barn, the new owners had to feel their way step by step. Three carpenters who were willing to take directions were put on the job, and little by little the transformation took place. New horizontal siding painted white covered the upright red barn boards on the outside, and a tan-colored wall board was used for finishing the interior walls.

An old gentleman arrived one day to see what was going on, and told how when he was a boy in 1854, he had helped his father haul the logs to build that barn. With the exception of a few square nails only wooden pegs had been used. The beams, cut out of timber found on the farm, indeed showed the marks of the passing years.

All these traces of the stable—the great holes burrowed in the beams evidently for tying up some animal, iron rings here and there fastened to a post, great knots missing in the wood where no doubt a mouse or two had scampered, splintered edges chewed off by some impatient horse—have been retained in the Davis home.

Entering the finished home today, the first impression is one of spaciousness. The immense hallway extends from the front door all the way across the building finishing in a huge rough red brick fireplace whose chimney climbs visibly all the way to the roof. For a chandelier, a red wagon wheel is suspended horizontally by chains from the peak of the roof with a few electric lights around its rim.

An enormous studio to the right of the hallway and five steps above its level, where even the largest of upholstered chairs seem miniature, is well supplied with windows near which the owners place their easels, for both of them are artists. Sunshiny glow comes through the burnt orange theatrical gauze at the windows enlivening the tan walls sectioned off by brown wooden strips.

Like Tiny Cottages

Sitting in the studio and looking out across the great expanse of hall to the balcony opposite reveals a unique arrangement. Two bedrooms one in each corner of the balcony look like tiny cottages with roof slanting to meet the opposing slant of the house roof. The space between the sleeping rooms is called the sitting room, for Mrs. Davis wanted a little nook where she could feel quite cozy away from the bigness of the rest of the house. From her little balcony sitting room she can look out over the floor below.

Beneath the one end of the balcony is the very low-beamed ceiling of the dining room which is entirely open on one side. The walls are paneled with hand-painted flowers alternating with the plain tan wall board. Casement windows are flanked on either side by commodius corner cupboards which the carpenter made of old church pews found and salvaged in the basement of the barn. The pews also came in handy for making open book shelves. Others were left intact as benches.

Artistic touches are abundant. A brilliant butterfly and bird under autumn foliage were hooked into a silk rug with natural colored pongee for background. This hangs above the desk. For the front hallway little casement curtains made of monk's cloth loosely woven were decorated with gay hollyhocks hooked into the material in yarn. A pair of screens also made of the same tan wall board were touched up with hand-painted flowers. India prints, Persian shawls, and a hanging of Tapa cloth helped to enliven the walls of the studio.

Barnsome Reminders

Intermingled with the work of the artists' hands are reminiscences of the former abode of animals. A horse's bit hangs on a rusty nail, several cow bells, horseshoes which had seen brighter days, and a few clusters of ears of corn still have their place. Swallows skimmed about the roof and beat their wings against the small barn windows which had been retained in the gables of the house. A pigeon came back and lingered for several months in the front porch.

But perhaps the most pleasing part of all is the living porch beyond the fireplace wall and three steps down. From this, one has the whole country side at his command. Beyond the terrace and garden are fields and meadows and rolling country with here and there a clump of woods, once in a while a single tree, golf links in the distance and, behind all, the setting sun. From this great out-of-doors in the evening come sounds of pastures and the faint piping of the whippoorwill.

M. R. Z.

Water Lilies

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ANYBODY who can provide the right environment, and innumerable gardeners can, may be sure of success in growing water lilies. The water must, of course, be reasonably clear of impurities, and if there is a current, it must be very slow. Where there is much agitation of the water, the roots are continually being dislodged, and the plants cannot survive. Sunshine is a necessity, therefore the pool must be in such a position that it receives at least four or five hours of sunshine each day during summer weather. Pools of this kind, unless they are cleaned out periodically, become the gathering ground of strong water weeds, such as water plantain. Though water lilies can put up a fair fight against competitive growth, they are of no use against such foes as water plantain, and before the lilies are planted, it is well to remove the aliens. This can be done by the simple expedient of securing a piece of stout wire which is long enough to reach across the pool. If two people each hold an end of the wire and the two together pull it through the pool, a good deal of the weed will be dragged out. Where the banks are too far apart for this to be done, a boat or punt should be pressed into service.

Nurserymen in all parts of the world stock water lilies, and sell them in baskets which are ready for placing in the water. If these are secured during June, they will have commenced growth, and in a short time should be studded with glorious flowers. Later on, when they have become established in their new home, they will spread and take root in the alluvial mud on the bed of the pool. There may be a temptation to plant the lilies there to begin with, but this will almost certainly bring disappointment. Only an established plant can take hold of this alluvial deposit. It is by far the better plan to drop the basket into the water to a depth of from one foot to eighteen inches below the surface line. If the pool is deeper than this, the basket must be held at the appropriate level by attaching it to the embankment. Take a piece of copper wire, wrap it round the basket, and carry it to a peg which has been firmly driven into the embankment.

G. H. C.

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STOCKS HAVE EASY TONE IN QUIET MARKET

U. S. Steel Steadier, However—Most Leaders Lose About a Point

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Financial markets dragged through a slumberous short session with a somewhat heavy tendency today.

Losses in stocks generally ranged from minor fractions to little more than a point. The turnover in stocks held around the recent five-year minimum, with a two-hour turnover of roughly 400,000 shares.

With prominent traders mostly out of town, price trends were without much significance. It was notable, however, that U. S. Steel, which lost 3 points yesterday in response to widely published reports that the dividend would be reduced next week, encountered no further selling of importance and closed off only a small fraction.

National Biscuit was a soft spot, selling off nearly 2 points. Although this company earned all but four cents of its dividend requirement for the first half of the year, the fact the upward curve of its earnings was interrupted for the first time in 14 years, seems to have been used as a bear argument.

Some Issues Rise

Miscellaneous issues losing a point or so included American Telephone, American Can, Bethlehem Steel, Eastman, American Water Works, Allied Chemical, Mathieson Alkali, and Case. Gains of about a point were shown by Public Service of N. J., Stewart Warner and Studebaker.

The last-named was helped by advance estimates indicating that its second quarter earnings report will show an improvement over the like period of last year, largely through reduction of expenses.

Although some of the chemicals were again somewhat heavy, it was reported that the international nitrate sales cartel might be rescued, after its recent collapse. It is felt that the Chilean financial difficulties may make an accord with the European group imperative, and save the chemical industry from a flurry of price cutting.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market today was a typical midsummer short session affair. Trading was quiet in all groups. Such activity as appeared was concentrated in a few of the more important issues. Prices were generally steady except among foreign obligations which were lower.

German 5s and 7s dropped about 1 point in thin trading and similar declines were registered by such bonds as Argentine 6s of May 1961, Australian 5s of 1957, Polish 7s and Uruguyan 6s.

The turnover in United States Treasury and Liberty Loans was limited except in the Liberty 4th 4¼s, and the mixed price changes were usually narrow.

Public utility, railroad and industrial bonds divided their changes about evenly between gains and declines in quiet trading, but the latter group provided even fewer sales than the two former.

Stock-privilege obligations also were unusually quiet without a definite trend.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ANN ARBOR

	1931	1930
June gross	$323,176	$417,679
Net oper loss	23,399	*46,718
Def aft chgs	58,536	†11,493
Six mos' gross	2,122,876	2,535,641
Net oper inc	78,972	229,895
Def aft chgs	132,488	†37,052

*Profit. †Surplus.

Six months' deficit after taxes and charges compares with surplus equal to 92 cents a share on the 40,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred in the first half of 1930.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

(Statement excluding subsidiary lines)

	1931	1930
June gross	$4,853,332	$5,844,701
Net oper inc	984,621	1,175,816
Def aft chgs	16,404	*259,151
Six mos' gross	28,533,045	36,031,359
Net oper inc	5,433,281	7,628,239
Def aft chgs	501,502	*2,514,338

*Surplus.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
June gross	$19,449,163	$21,498,396
Net oper inc	3,882,513	3,352,529
Six mos' gross	103,358,463	128,266,317
Net oper inc	9,606,595	15,857,464

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1931	1930
June gross	$1,240,010	$1,433,610
Net oper inc	331,050	378,749
Surp aft chgs	52,142	106,902
Six mos' gross	7,622,585	9,015,918
Net oper inc	2,136,886	2,640,195
Surplus	478,743	983,291

LEHIGH VALLEY

	1931	1930
June gross	$4,233,141	$5,276,504
Net oper inc	437,132	788,739
Six mos' gross	26,790,488	30,733,735
Net oper inc	2,853,221	3,705,572

ERIE SYSTEM

	1931	1930
June gross	$7,717,747	$9,220,007
Net oper inc	845,764	1,415,698
Six mos' gross	46,634,105	55,040,080
Net oper inc	6,083,110	6,898,776

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 24
154	Am T&T	175	173	173⅝	175
30	Amoskeag	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Andes Pet	14	14	14	14
5	Big Sanf	29½	29½	29½	..
21	Bos El	91	90½	91	90⅝
10	Bos El pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
50	Bos El 1 pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
30	Bos El 2 pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
10	Cop Range	5	5	5	5
10	E G&F pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	..
19	Edison Elec	247½	247	247	247
20	First Nat S	55	55	55	55½
100	Mass Util	4	4	4	4
5	Mergenthal	78	78	78	..
35	Nash	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27
10	Nat Ser	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31	NE Tel	134	134	134	133
317	No Butte	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1¼
200	Pac Mills	19	19	19	19½
85	Pocahontas	10	10	10	10
70	Shawmut	13½	13½	13½	..
1100	Stone Web	30⅛	30	30⅛	30⅝
100	Uni Shoe	53½	53	53	53⅝
41	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
10	Util Hyd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Westfield	21	21	21	..

NEWTON STEEL CO.

Newton Steel Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $130,144 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net loss of $67,943 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $40,983, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to 3 cents a share on the 264,000 no-par shares of common stock in the June quarter of the previous year. For the six months ended June 30, 1931, net loss was $198,087 after charges, compared with net profit of $338,564, equal to 99 cents a share on the common, in the first half of 1930.

PENNSYLVANIA GAS & ELECTRIC

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric reports for the 12 months ended June 30 profits of $307,696 after taxes, subsidiary charges and preferred dividends, interest, etc., but before depreciation, compared with $334,685 in the preceding 12 months.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 24
14¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
23½	11½	1	Adams Express	500	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
32⅝	22½	2	Adams Millis	200	24½	24	24	..
109⅝	70⅝	3	Air Reduction	1200	75½	75	75⅛	75⅝
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3600	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	15¼
12⅝	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	900	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
182⅝	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	900	113½	112¾	113	114
23	15½	2	Amerada	200	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18
62⅝	34¾	3¶	Am Bank Note	200	39½	39⅜	39⅜	39½
129¾	92¼	5¶	Am Can	12400	98½	97½	97⅝	98⅝
96	82¼	7	Am Car & F pf	10	82	82	82	81¼
43⅝	15	2	Am Chain	200	17½	16⅝	17½	..
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	800	42½	42¼	42½	..
51⅝	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	9000	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	27⅝
90	74	6	Am & For Pwr 6	600	77½	77	77	77⅝
30	10⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	26⅝	26¼	26¼	27⅛
26	9¼	..	Am International	300	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	14
30⅝	13½	1	Am Locomotive	300	18	18	18	18½
64⅛	30⅝	1	Am Power & Li	400	35⅛	35	35⅛	35½
102	88	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	90	90	90	90¼
85	73¾	5	Am P&L pf ala	300	73¾	73½	73¾	..
21½	11⅛	.60	Am Radiator	2300	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅞
12⅝	5	..	Am Republics	300	5½	5½	5½	6
37⅝	18⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20½
68	45	5	Am Safety Razor	100	50	50	50	50⅛
62	27	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	27½	27½	27½	..
58½	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	300	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33½
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	16	16	16	16⅝
201⅝	166½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4200	174¼	173⅜	174	175
80¾	40⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	900	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	48
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	100½	100½	100½	..
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	800	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
39⅛	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	700	32⅛	31	31⅝	31⅝
43¼	18⅝	1½	Anaconda Cop	2500	25	24⅝	24⅝	25
26¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	100	21	21	21	21
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	200	9⅞	9½	9½	10
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	100	2	2	2	..
9	3¾	..	Arnold Constable	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
203⅝	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	300	156½	156½	156½	157
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	100	92	92	92	..
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	1200	15⅛	15	15	15⅜
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	100	37	37	37	..
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	400	158¼	156	156¼	160¼
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	800	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	700	12¾	12½	12½	13
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	50	75¼	75⅛	75⅛	75½
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	1200	54	53⅜	54	54⅝
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	600	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	58½	58½	58½	58¼
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	50	50	50	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1700	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	20½
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
70⅝	38½	4	Bethlhem Steel	4900	42⅝	41¼	41⅝	42½
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
76½	47	3¶	Borden	700	58⅜	58	58	58¼
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	900	13	12¾	13	13
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	100	16½	16½	16½	..
69⅝	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	300	58½	58⅜	58½	59
13⅜	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	800	11½	11½	11½	11½
129⅜	99	5	Brookln Un Gas	300	108	108	108	108⅝
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
20⅞	11⅜	1	Bucyrus Erie	400	12½	12	12	12¼
114	106	7	Bucyrus E pf	20	107	107	107	..
34⅞	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	21½	21⅞	21⅞	22½
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
2⅛	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers	3800	28¾	28½	28⅝	29
			—C—					
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	11	11	11	..
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	500	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅝
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	8000	69⅛	67½	68	68⅝
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	1700	23⅞	23½	23⅞	23¼
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	20	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	200	5½	5½	5½	..
30⅛	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25⅛	11	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	36	36	36	36⅝
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1400	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
2¾	½	..	Chi & Alton	2000	¾	½	½	½
1⅞	¼	..	Chi & Alton pf	1600	½	¼	½	½
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅝
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
15⅞	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	39⅝	39½	39½	40
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	100	20½	20½	20½	21
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	4000	22	21⅞	22	22
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	400	142	141½	141½	142½
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
45⅝	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	3500	29⅝	29	29¼	29⅝
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
11⅛	6	.56	Colgraph ct	500	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	200	70	69¼	69¼	70⅝
16⅝	6	.56	Columbia Graph	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	200	16	16	16	16½
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	23	23	23	23
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	2000	16½	16	16	16¼
12	6⅞	.40	Commwlth & So	1700	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
13½	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	12¼	12	12¼	12
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
109⅝	82½	4	Consol Gas	3800	91⅛	90⅞	91⅛	91¼
30	9⅛	..	Cont Baking A	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅛
62¾	40⅝	2½	Cont Can	1400	49	48¼	48⅝	49
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	700	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅝
12	3½	..	Cont hares	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
86⅝	55⅝	3¶	Corn Products	2800	66	65½	65½	65⅝
18	6¼	..	Coty	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅝
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	700	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
63	30⅝	..	Crucible Steel	400	42	41¾	42	..
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	30½	30½	30½	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1½	¼	..	Cuban Dom S	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	41	41	41	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
107	95	8	Cushman 8%	40	100¼	100	100	..
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	20	20	20	20½
			—D—					
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	200	119¾	119¾	119¾	121
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	200	56½	56½	56½	56⅝
19½	11	1.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
24	14¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	22	22	22	22½
21¼	17½	1.25	Douglas Oil	100	18	18	18	..
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	2500	85¾	85¼	85¾	86
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	1800	139½	138¼	139	139⅞
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1600	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	14⅞
74¾	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	2500	38⅝	38¼	38½	38½
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	36½	36⅛	36¼	36⅝
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	400	42¼	42	42	42½
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	100	19½	19½	19½	20
12¾	5	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	5
			—F—					
29⅝	15½	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	200	15	15	15	15⅝
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Ser	1400	14⅝	13¾	13¾	14½
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&Rpf	400	63	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	400	55½	54⅞	55½	55
64½	21½	3	Foster-Wheeler	100	24½	24½	24½	24¾
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	200	26½	26½	26½	..
38⅝	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1700	15⅝	14⅞	15	15½
43⅛	22	3	Freeport Texas	100	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
			—G—					
6⅝	3	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
60	42	5	Gamewell	100	46½	46½	46½	47
2⅝	½	..	Gardner Motor	200	½	½	½	..
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	58½	58½	58½	58½
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
25⅝	17⅞	3	Gen Baking	200	20½	20½	20½	..
114	98	8	Gen Baking pf	10	108	108	108	108
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7⅛
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	6800	40¼	40	40⅛	40¼
12¾	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1400	48⅛	48⅜	48⅜	48⅝
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
50	35	3	Gen Mills	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	8400	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	103¼	103	103	103
28	10⅝	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	11	11	11	..
23	8⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
15½	3⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	600	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1100	22	21½	21⅝	21½
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	74	73¾	73¾	73⅞
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	900	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	27½
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	200	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	200	39	38⅞	38⅞	39½
18⅞	10⅝	..	&rand Union	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
29¾	18⅞	2	Granite City Stl	100	22	22	22	..
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	1400	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	37
69¾	43⅛	4	Great Nor pf	1100	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜
6¾	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
			—H—					
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
58	40	3	Hercules Powder	100	46	46	46	..
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	400	38⅝	38	38⅝	38½
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	200	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
65	58¼	4	Household Fin pf	100	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	..
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
44½	33⅞	3½	Hudson & Man	100	38½	38½	38½	..
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	47
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	92	92	92	95½
12¾	10¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
⅞	⅜	..	Insuranshare Rt	400	½	⅜	½	½
34	19½	..	Interboro Rap T	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	21⅝
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
12⅝	6¾	.50	Int Carriers	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
60½	38⅝	2½	Int Harvester	200	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	300	23⅝	23	23⅝	23⅛
20⅛	9⅛	.60	Int Nickel	5400	13⅛	13	13	13¼
94	48½	3	Int Shoe	100	49	49	49	48½
38⅝	18⅝	2	Int Tel & Tel	3800	29½	29	29½	29⅝
			—J—					
80⅝	40⅝	2	Johns Manville	2400	51¼	50½	50½	51
			—K—					
24⅝	10⅛	1	Kayser (J) & Co	300	12⅝	12½	12½	..
15⅝	8½	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	10½	10	10½	10⅛
31⅛	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	700	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18
39	25	1.60	Kresge	300	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¼
113¼	107	7	Kresge pf	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	..
55	42	1	Kress Co	100	42	42	42	..
27⅝	17½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	2200	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅝
35⅛	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1500	29½	29	29	29⅝
			—L—					
60⅝	48⅝	3	Lehman Corp	300	51½	51½	51½	51⅝
30⅝	11½	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
33	22	2	Link-Belt	100	26	26	26	26
88⅛	30⅛	3	Liquid-Carbonic	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39
63⅛	38⅛	3	Loew's Inc	400	43⅝	43½	43⅝	43⅝
19	6½	..	Ludlum Steel	1300	13⅝	12⅝	13½	13⅛
			—M—					
36	22	2½	McCall Corp	600	30⅛	30	30⅛	30
51¼	34	2a	McCrory Stores	100	44	44	44	..
26⅝	19½	1	McIntyre Porcu	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
103⅝	77½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	600	78½	78⅛	78⅛	79
8	⅛	..	Manati Sugar	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
12⅞	3⅛	..	Manati Sug pf	10	5	5	5	..
24⅛	18⅛	1.20	Marine Mid	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
23⅝	18¼	2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
31⅛	17⅝	3	Mathieson Alkali	400	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	22⅛
32	28	2⅜	May Dept Stores	400	23⅞	23	23⅞	23⅞
26⅝	10⅝	..	Mex Seaboard	1400	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
18⅝	8⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
42⅝	14	..	Mo Pacific	300	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
107	80	5	Mo Pacific pf	100	67	67	67	..
21⅛	10⅛	..	Mohawk Carpet	300	14	14	14	14
29⅛	18⅛	..	Montgom Ward	2600	19⅛	19	19	19
38⅛	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	900	28⅛	27½	28½	28
18⅝	6½	..	Murray Body	300	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
			—N—					
40⅝	26	4	Nash Motors	100	27	27	27	27½
83¾	54⅝	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3600	56	55⅝	56⅛	58⅛
183¼	146	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	151½	151½	151½	..
39⅛	18⅝	..	Nat Cash Reg	300	25⅛	24⅝	25	24⅝
50⅛	28⅝	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	1700	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝
44¼	20⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1600	24⅛	23⅝	24	24
56	33	2	Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
132¼	73⅛	6	NY Central	2100	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	81¼
94⅛	63	6	NY NH & H	100	70	70	70	69
13⅞	5⅝	..	NY Ont & W	900	11½	11¼	11⅛	11⅝
118	111	7	NY Steam 7%	90	115⅝	115	115	115⅝
107⅝	100	6	NY Steam 6%	170	105½	105½	105½	105⅝
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M	200	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	19⅝
90¼	56⅝	10a	North American	1000	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝	67⅝
106¼	102	6	No Am Edison pf	100	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
60⅛	30½	5	Northern Pacific	100	36	36	36	36
			—O—					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	200	10½	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
36	10	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
			—P—					
54⅛	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	100	46½	46½	46⅝	46⅞
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	500	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	100	7⅛	7	7	7
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	300	22⅝	22½	22½	22½
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8⅝	3	..	Pathe Exch A	200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4⅝	2⅝	..	Peerless Motor	400	3⅛	3	3	..
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	300	29⅝	29½	29½	29⅝
39⅝	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33
64	43½	3	Pennsylvania RR	1000	46	46⅝	46	46
17½	10½	..	Pet Milk	1200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
30⅛	6	1	Petroleum	300	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
35⅝	11	1	Phelps Dodge	300	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	700	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
27¼	13	..	Pierce-Arrow	300	13	12⅝	12⅝	..
72¾	58½	6	Pierce-Aarrow pf	200	59	58⅝	58⅝	..
23⅝	6½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	11	11	11	11⅛
3⅝	1	..	Pierce Pet	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
87	45	7	Pitts Steel pf	20	52½	52	52	54⅝
13⅝	6	..	Poore & Co B	300	8¼	8	8	..
79½	18	..	Postal Tel pf	100	20	20	20	..
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	100	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	64¼
26⅞	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	400	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
98⅝	72	3.40	Public Service	300	78⅛	78	78	79
102⅝	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
118⅛	109⅝	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
108⅛	102⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G	300	105	104⅝	104⅝	..
58⅝	39	4	Pullman	100	38	38	38	38
11⅛	5½	..	Pure Oil	100	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
101⅝	68⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	10	86	86	86	85
55¼	24¼	3	Purity Bakeries	100	28½	28½	28½	28⅝
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	3000	17¼	17	17¼	17⅝
24⅛	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	900	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
30⅛	1	..	Real Silk Hosiery	300	6½	6	6	6
10⅛	6	.40	Reo Motors	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
25⅝	10	..	Republic I & S	300	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
54	27	..	Repub I&S pf	100	30½	30⅛	30½	31¼
6⅛	1	..	Richfield Oil	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
			—S—					
65¼	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	500	58⅝	58¼	58¼	59¼
30¾	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	100	17	17	17	17
50	40	1.40‡	Scott Paper	20	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2½	⅝	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	1	1	1	1
63¾	44⅝	2½‡	Sears Roebuck	700	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	55
58⅛	33	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	100	46	46	46	..
11⅛	4½	..	Servel Inc	100	7½	7⅛	7½	7½
10¾	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	300	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
78	25½	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	100	50	50	50	51½
23¾	10½	..	Simmons	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
15⅞	8¼	..	Sinclair	1000	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
39	20	..	Sloss Shef pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
4¾	1½	..	Snider Packing	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
18⅝	6	..	Snider Pack pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
54⅛	36	2	So Calif Edison	700	43⅛	43	43	43½
5	3	..	So Dairies B	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
17½	7½	..	So P Rico Sugar	500	14½	14	14½	14½
112	96½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	110½	110½	110½	111½
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	100	30	30	30	30
83	33	5	Southern Ry pf	100	58	58	58	58½
20½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	700	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝
88⅝	55½	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1000	61¼	61	61	62
4⅛	1½	..	Stand Investing	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
51⅝	31½	2.50‡	Stand Oil Calif	700	36⅛	36⅝	36⅝	36⅞
52½	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	2200	36⅞	36⅝	36	37⅛
26	13⅞	1.60	Stand Oil NY	1800	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝
21⅛	8	..	Stewart Warner	700	11½	10¾	11½	10¾
54⅛	25½	3	tone & Webster	700	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
26	14½	1.20	Studebaker	500	18	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛
40⅝	30	2½	Superheater	100	31	31	31	31
			—T—					
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	300	23	22⅞	23	23¼
55⅝	29½	3	Texas Gulf Sul	400	34¼	34	34	34⅝
17⅝	7¼	..	Texas & P Land	900	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
18⅝	5⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	100	12	12	12	12½
27	16	1.10	Third Nat Inv	100	23	23	23	..
9	4	.60	Tide Water Asso	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
68	36	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
12	5½	..	Timken-Detroit	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
59	32	3	Timken Roller	3500	34½	33⅝	34	34½
18	6⅛	.40	Transamerica	600	7⅝	7	7	7⅝
11⅜	6½	..	Tri Continental	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
62	35⅝	7	Twin City RT pf	30	41	41	41	..
			—U—					
13⅛	8¼	..	Union Bag & P	200	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	1500	49	48⅝	48⅝	49⅝
26⅝	14	2¶	Union Oil Calif	200	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16½
205½	137	10	Union Pacific	200	160	160	160	160⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	United Air & T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	United A&T pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	United Carbon	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	4400	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
52⅛	44⅛	3	United Corp pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37⅝	25⅛	1.20	United Gas & Im	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	33	1.60	US Gypsum	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
77⅝	24⅝	2	US Indus Alco	200	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10⅝	3⅜	..	US Leather	100	7	7	7	..
85⅝	69⅛	7	US Leather ppf	100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66
37½	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	100	22	22	22	21⅝
36⅝	13½	1	US Realty	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
36⅞	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½
47	46	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
152⅝	83⅛	7	US Steel	19600	90⅛	89⅝	90⅛	90⅝
150	138½	7	US Steel pf	200	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	140¼
42	..	8	Univ Pictures pf	20	51⅝	48½	51⅝	48
60	9⅛	7	Univ P&R pf	20	29	29	29	..
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	400	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
			—V—					
76⅛	23½	..	Vanadium	4400	28⅞	28¼	28½	29
71⅝	50¼	7	Va-C Chem 7%	100	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	..
71⅛	38⅛	4	Vulcan Detin	50	48⅞	48	48⅞	49⅞
			—W—					
57½	24	7	Ward Baking pf	200	40	40	40	..
20⅝	4⅝	..	Warner Bros A	400	7	6⅝	7	6⅞
7⅝	1⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
110⅜	92	6	W Penn El pf	10	99	99	99	..
44½	17⅛	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	26	26	26	..
12⅞	4⅝	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	5	5	5	..
19⅝	9	..	Westn Maryland	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
31⅝	10½	..	Westn Pac pf	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
150⅝	96⅛	8	Westn Union	800	115	114¼	114⅝	114¼
36⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	300	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
107⅞	54⅛	4	Westing Elec	4300	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	64½
40	18	..	Westvaco Chlor	300	20⅛	20	20⅛	20⅞
9⅛	3⅛	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8	3⅝	..	Willys-Overland	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
72⅛	54⅝	2.40	Woolworth	1100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅜
106⅞	37½	..	Worthgton Pump	1200	47	46	46	46⅝
80⅛	66⅛	4	Wrigley	100	73½	73½	73½	73½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

MARQUISETTES LEAD IN CLOTH MARKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 25—Marquisettes were again the center of buying interest this week, with the combed and carded styles selling in good quantity. Buyers absorbed all the spot marquisettes available.

Some sateens moved better this week than for some time, with the 4:37s bringing 7⅝ cents, and the 4:70s, 6⅝ cents.

Some little trading was done in wide odds of print-cloth construction.

Today's quotations on goods of standard construction are as follows: 39-in., 56x44s, 5c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3¼c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¼c.

AMALGAMATED LEATHER

Amalgamated Leather Companies, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $42,123 after depreciation, interest, etc., equal to 84 cents a share, par $100, on the 50,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends, compared with $13,615, or 24 cents a share, on the preferred in the first half of 1930.

ALLIANCE REALTY CO.

Alliance Realty Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $373,819 after interest and federal taxes, compared with $547,777 in first half of 1930.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston—It is evident that the situation in this country, businesswise and financially, has been liquidated to a standstill. Barring no unfavorable turn of events abroad, of which there is less danger than a month ago, any improvement in business could readily be reflected in quite a broad movement in the market.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—If our expectation that the dividend of the United States Steel Corporation will be reduced proves true, we cannot expect strong banking sponsorship in the makret at this time.

Gurnett & Co.—An irregular market may be expected during the next few days and further weakness should offer attractive opportunities for accumulation of sound securities.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Current market levels, in the light of the fundamentals governing investment values, we feel have discounted the uncertainties of the foreign situation and any news for the better should be accompanied by marked improvement in prices.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. is planning the erection of a Los Angeles branch factory to cost $1,500,000. The construction of the first buildings will begin within 10 days and the plant will be completed next year, according to present plans.

GANNETT CO., INC.

For the six months ended June 30, Gannett Co., Inc., reports net of $396,110 after depreciation, but before interest, amortization and federal taxes, compared with $988,341 a year before.

YELLOW TRUCK SHOWS PROFIT FOR QUARTER

The Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $28,110 after expenses, depreciation, etc., or 19 cents a share, par $100, on the 150,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends.

This contrasts with net loss of $1,074,991 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $1,332,019, equal to $8.88 on the preferred and, after regular dividend requirements on the preferred, to 51 cents a share on the combined 2,100,000 shares of Class B and common stock in the June quarter of 1930.

Six months' net loss was $1,046,881, contrasting with consolidated net profit in the first half of 1930 of $1,437,863, equal to $9.58 a share on the 7 per cent preferred and, after allowing for the regular semiannual dividend requirements on the preferred, to 43 cents a share on the combined 2,100,000 shares of Class B and common stock.

ALUMINUM CO. SUSPENSION

Aluminum Co. of America will suspend operations at its Niagara Falls plant about Aug. 1, because of slack business.

Wool Markets Take Turn for Better

A SUDDEN improvement in demand for wool was reflected in trading at the leading wool markets late this week.

At Boston a large volume of business was transacted, with prices moving higher. Worsted wools were especially well bought.

Foreign market reports are more encouraging. Sentiment abroad appears to have improved, following the conference at London. The London colonial sales closed with prices firm to 5 per cent better than at the opening.

WHEAT MARKET WORKS LOWER AGAINST NEWS

Outlook for Smaller Crop Has Little Effect on Price Trend

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 25—News of any kind appears to have little effect on wheat prices. This week witnessed a big falling off in the movement of wheat. Coincident with this drop in receipts were sensationally bullish reports from the United States northwest and from western Canada on the condition of spring wheat. The market was entirely indifferent to these developements and in fact worked a little lower.

Export trade is slow and this probably accounts for the apathy in the trade to a great extent. Foreign buyers are looking ahead to free shipments of Russian wheat, and also appear to count on the native crops abroad to a great extent. Moreover the usual export outlets are curtailed by the restrictions on wheat imports by both France and Germany. Neither of these countries will allow more than a small percentage of foreign wheats in milling mixtures.

Despite the fact that the European stocks carried over are light, the foreign countries are pursuing the same course of rigid economy that has marked their operations for the last two years or more.

Reports from the United States northwest indicate an even smaller crop than was indicated July 1, and a larger part of North Dakota and eastern Montana will have little more than seed and feed. South Dakota prospects also were cut down by the extremely high temperatures. Winter wheat receipts have shown a big falling off following the enormous outpouring of wheat in the first few weeks. Farmers are now said to be more inclined to hold back their wheat, owing to the low prices.

Damage is reported from several spots in the United States northwest and also from Canada.

The cash demand for corn continues slow. Weather and crop news in the main is favorable, but the high temperatures in the west and southwest the last few days have checked selling and the deferred months continue to become oversold on the weak spots.

Crop news on oats and rye has been less favorable.

GOLDMAN SACHS ASSET VALUE UP

NEW YORK, July 24—Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation reports net assets as of June 30, with all investments written down to market prices, where available, and after reserves, were equal to $12.94 a share, compared with $12.40 Dec. 31, 1930, and $30.16 June 30, 1930.

For the six months ended June 30 income from interest and dividends was $985,256. After deducting expenses, taxes and interest, profit was $568,084, compared with $2,742,447 the first six months of 1930. Capital stock consists of 5,765,347 no-par shares.

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows investments at values placed thereon at Dec. 31, 1930 with subsequent additions at cost, including syndicate participations, of $84,998,794. Based on market quotations June 30, 1931, where available, these investments were valued at $87,211,745.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
October	9.05	9.11	9.01	9.03	9.10
December	9.29	9.34	9.22	9.25	9.32
January	9.40	9.44	9.33	9.36	9.42
March	9.59	9.63	9.52	9.53	9.62
May	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.78

Spots 8.95, down 5 points. Tone at close, quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.66	4.70	4.66	4.70	4.74
October	4.78	4.82	4.77	4.81	4.86
December	4.89	4.89	4.89	4.89	4.94
January	4.90	4.94	4.88	4.93	4.98
March	4.98	5.02	4.97	5.02	5.07
May	5.06	5.10	5.06	5.10	5.15

Spots 4.81, down 10 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales 3000; (American) 1400.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	9.10
October	9.20	9.23	9.15	9.18	9.21
December	9.41	9.45	9.35	9.38	9.43
January	9.52	9.52	9.47	9.47	9.52
March	9.66	9.71	9.68	9.69	9.73
May	9.90	9.90	9.84	9.84	9.90

Tone at close, quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	8.73	8.85	8.73	8.73	8.80
October	9.13	9.14	9.03	9.05	9.13
December	9.32	9.37	9.25	9.27	9.35
January	9.44	9.44	9.39	9.39	9.45b
March	9.58b	9.63	9.57	9.60	9.63b
May	9.76b	9.87	9.80	9.81	9.90

b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
September	75.00b	75.90	75.90	75.90	75.90
October	75.30	75.30	75.30	75.30	75.30
November	75.00	75.10	75.00	75.10	75.00
December	74.90b	75.10	74.90	75.10	75.00
January	74.80	75.10	74.80	75.10	75.00
February	74.80b	75.10	74.80	75.10	75.00
March	74.90b	74.90b	74.90b	74.90b	75.00

b Bid. Tone at close quiet and steady.

FOOTE-BURT CO.

Foote-Burt Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $137,312 after charges and federal taxes, contrasted with net profit of $83,343, or 84 cents a share on 97,437 shares of common, in the first half of 1930.

CONTINENTAL STEEL CORP.

Continental Steel Corporation reports for the six months to June 30 net loss of $100,533 after taxes and charges, contrasted with net profit of $179,133 in the first six months of 1930.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
6	Affiliated Prod	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
5	Allegheny Gas	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
1	Allied Mills	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
†175	Alum C Am	118	115½	118
1	Am Capital B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Am Cit P & L A	31½	31½	31½
6	Am Com PowA	13	12	12⅛
1	Am Com Pow 6½ pf	73	73	73
†50	Am Com Pow $7 pf	87	80	87
1	Am Cyan B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Am Dept St	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Am Equities	5⅛	5	5⅛
1	Am & Fgn Pow war	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Am Founders	3	3	3
1	Am Ga & El	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1	Am Light & Trac	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
24	Am Sup Power	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Am Yvette	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Anglo Chi C Nit	11	11	11
18	Appalach Gas	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1	Ark Nat Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3½	3½
1	Asso Elec Ind Ltd	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6	Asso Gas & El A	12⅝	12½	12⅝
1	Asso Rayon	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Atlas Util	8⅝	8½	8⅝
3	Aut V M cv pr pt	11⅝	11	11⅝
	B			
1	Benef Ind Loan	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
2	Blue Ridge	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Blynn Shoe	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Borne Scrymser	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1	Braz Tr & Lt	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Butler Bros	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
	C			
1	Cam Co vtc	¼	¼	¼
1	Carnation Co	21½	21½	21½
4	Cent Pub Serv A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
12	Cent States El	7⅛	7	7⅛
1	Chain Stores Dev	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Chath Ph Al nv	15	15	15
42	Cities Service	10⅛	10	10⅛
1	Cities Serv pf	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
22	Comwlth & So war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11	Commun Wat Serv	9⅞	9½	9⅝
†175	Cont Shares cvt pf	26	25½	25½
†5	Cont Shares pf B	25	25	25
4	Cord Corp	8	7⅞	7⅞
1	Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3	Crocker & Wheel	12	12	12
1	Curtis Mfg A	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
20	Cusi Mex Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
	D			
4	Dayton Airpl	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Deere & Co	22	21¾	22
2	De Forest	3½	3½	3½
2	Derby Oil	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛
1	Detroit Aircraft	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	E			
2	East Gas & Fuel	19	19	19
1	Eisler Elec	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
99	El Bond & Sh	37⅝	36⅛	37½
1	El P & L opt war	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	Electric Share	12⅝	12½	12⅝
†50	Emp G&F 7% pf	61	61	61
1	Europe El deb rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	F			
1	Fairchild Avia A	3½	3½	3½
1	Ford Mot Ltd	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Fox Theater A	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1	Franklin Mfg	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
	G			
2	Gen Empire	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Gen Thea q cv pf	7½	7½	7½
7	Goldman Sachs	5⅝	5½	5⅝
†50	Gray Tel P S	70	70	70
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	54	54	54
	H			
1	Hamilton Gas vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Horn & Hard	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1	Hygrade Food	3½	3½	3½
	I			
1	Imp Oil Can	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2	Insull Util	28	28	28
1	Ins Co Nor Am	53½	53½	53½
2	Insurance Sec	6½	6½	6½
1	Intercon Petrol	⅞	⅞	⅞
†10	Intern Pow of Del pf	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Irving Air Ch	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2	Ital Superpow A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
	L			
2	Leonard Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Lerner Stores	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Lone Star Gas	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
50	Los Ang G & E pf	111	111	111
	M			
6	MacMarr St	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Mass Util Asso	4	4	4
1	Mavis Bott A	2	2	2
7	May Radio & Telev	18⅝	17½	18⅝
1	McCord Rad B	7	7	7
1	Mesta Mach	27	27	27
1	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Mid Royalty cv pf	11	11	11
1	Mid West St Util	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Mid West Util	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1	Midland Utild	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1	Miss R Fuel Bond rt	6	6	6
1	Mo Kans Pipe L	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Mock Judson-Voehr	8	8	8
	N			
16	Nat Fam Stores	3½	3	3
†15	Nat P & Lgt 6% pf	100½	100⅝	100⅝
2	Nat Rub Mach	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Nat Service	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Nat Short T Sec A	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1	Nat Steel war	6	6	6
2	Nat Un Rad	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
†10	New Eng Pow pf	81½	81½	81½
1	Newmont Min	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
1	N Y T P & Lt 6 pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Niag Hud Pow	11	11	11
1	Niag Hud P A war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Nor European Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
	O			
2	Ohio Cop	3-16	3-16	3-16
	P			
1	Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Pan-Am Airways	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1	Pennroad Corp	6	6	6
2	Perryman Elec	1	⅝	⅝
1	Phoenix Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Pilot Radio A	10⅛	10	10⅛
20	Prod Roy	1⅛	1	1⅛
†175	Pub Ser of No Ill	209	209	209
4	Pub Ut Hold war	⅝	½	½
1	Pub Ut Hold xw	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†10	Pure Oil pf	86	86	86
	R			
2	Railroad Sh	3½	3⅛	3½
8	Republic Gas Corp	3	2⅝	3
3	Roan Ant Cop	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	Rockl L&P tr ctf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
	S			
17	St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	St Regis Paper	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Salt-Creek Prod	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Shul Un 5c%$1 St	¼	¼	¼
1	Seaboard Util	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6	Segal Lock	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
2	Seiberling Rub	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	Sentry Saf Control	1	⅞	⅞
1	Shatuck Denn	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Shenandoah	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Solar Ref	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Southern Corp	3	3	3
2	Southland Royalty	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3	Spieg May S pf	35⅝	35	35⅝
41	Stand Oil Ind	24¾	24⅛	24⅝
1	St Oil Ky	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
†50	St Oil of Ohio	43	43	43
1	St Pow & Lt	33	33	33
1	Stutz Mot Am	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Sunray Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	T			
1	Taggart Corp	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Technicolor Inc	6½	6½	6½
1	Teck Hugh Gold	6½	6½	6½
2	Todd Shipyards	44	44	44
1	Trans Lux D Plc A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Tri Utilities	3¼	3⅛	3¼
2	Twin Sts Nat Gas A	¾	½	½
	U			
1	Union Oil Asso	15	15	15
1	United Corp war	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
35	Unit Founders	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
13	United Gas	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1	United Gas war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Un Lt&Pwr A	20⅝	20½	20⅝
1	United Verde Ext	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Utility Pow & Lt	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2	Utility & Indus	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3	Utility & Ind pf	18	17½	18
	V			
10	Vacuum Oil	43¼	42⅝	43¼
	W			
5	Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	West Air Express	12½	11½	11½
1	Wilson Jones	15½	15½	15½
109	Woolworth Ltd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
	Y			
1	Y Oil & Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67	99	99	99
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	104	104	104
2	Alumin Co 5s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6	Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	74	73½	74
2	Am Com Pow 5½s '53	68	68	68
10	Am G & E 5s 2028	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4	Am G & E Pw 6s '39	89⅝	87½	89⅝
4	Am G & Pow 5s '53	68	68	68
3	Am Pw & L 6s 2016	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	Am Roll M 5s '48	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2	Appalach Gas 6s '45	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
4	Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	49⅝	49	49⅝
1	Ark Pow & Lgt 5s '56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
9	Asso Elec 4½s '53	63⅛	62⅝	63⅛
1	A G&E 5½s '38 in ctf	63	63	63
20	Asso G&E 5s '50	68	67⅝	68
10	Asso G&E 5s '68	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝
38	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	62⅝	61⅛	62⅝
2	Asso Rayon 5s '50	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
1	Baldwin Loco 5½s '33	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	Birmingh El 4½s '68	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Bost & Me 6s m '33	102	102	102
8	Caterp Trac 5s '35	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Cent Ill P S 5s '68 G	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Cent Ill P S 4½s '67 F	93	93	93
3	Cent P & L 5s '56	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2	Cent Pub Serv 5½s '49	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
6	Cent St El 5½s '54	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
4	Cent St El 5s '48	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1	Cent St P & L 5½s '53	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
11	Chic Dist El 4½s '70 A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5	Chic Dist El 5½s '35 B	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
58	Cities Ser 5s '50	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
2	Cities Ser G Pipe 6s '43	83⅛	82⅝	83⅛
1	Cities Ser Pow 5½s '52	79	79	79
15	Comwlth Edis 4s F '81	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Comwlth Edis 4½s '56C	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Comwlth Ed 4½s '57 D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Comwlth Ed 4½s '60 E	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
1	Cons Gas Util 6½s '43A	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
1	Cons Gas Util 6s '43A	63⅛	63	63⅛
12	Consum Pow 4½s '58	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
14	Cont Gas & El 5s '58 A	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
4	Cont Sec 5s '42 A	70	70	70
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2	Cudahy Pack 5s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Det Int Bridge 6½s '52	12	11	11
3	East Util Inv 5s 54 A	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1	Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Ed Elec Ill 4s '32	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
18	Elec Pow & Lt 5s 2030	85	84⅞	84⅞
18	Fed Water 5½s '54	57	55	55⅛
3	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
21	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	90⅛	89⅝	90⅛
3	Gen Pub Serv 5s '53	85	85	85
7	Gen Refract 5s '33	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛
11	Geo Pow 5s '67	102½	102½	102½
8	Gillette 5s '40	93	93	93
1	Glidden Co 5½s '35	87	87	87
10	Grand (FW) 6s '48	57	55½	55½
5	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102	102	102
15	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	102½	102½	102½
5	Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	99	99	99
4	Gulf St Ut 4½s E '61	94	94	94
1	Houst G G 5s '43 A	83	83	83
2	Ill P & L 5s '56 C	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
14	Ill P & L 5s '53 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Indnapls P&L 5s 57 A	105	105	105
2	Insull Util Inv 5s 49 B	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
3	Inst Pow S 6½s B '54	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
8	Interl Pow Sec 7s 57 E	96	96	96
3	Int Salt 5s 51	102½	102½	102½
5	Interl Sec Am 5s 47	90¼	89⅝	89⅝
7	Intera Uow 5s 57	88	87	88
6	Invest Co 5s 47 A ww	92⅝	92½	92½
4	Invest Co 5s 47 A xw	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1	Invest Eq 5s 47 A xw	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	Jacksonville Gas 5s '42	87	85⅝	87
1	Kan Pow & L 5s B '57	101	101	101
1	Kaufmann D Strs 5½s	96	96	96
1	Ky Util 5s 61 H	101	101	101
1	Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	104	104	104
1	Libby McN & L 5s 42	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
12	Louis P & L 5s 57	102	101⅝	101⅝
18	Metro Ed 4s '71	93	93	93
6	Mid West Util 5s '33	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	94½	94½	94½
2	Natl El Pow 5s '78	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝
18	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	70	69⅝	70
81	Nat Steel 5s '56	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝
3	Neb Pow 4½s '81	103	103	103
10	Nev Cal El 5s '56	90⅝	90¼	90¼
5	New Eng G&E 5s '50	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
3	Nw Eng G & E 5s '47	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
12	NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	100⅛	100	100
1	Niag Falls P 6s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Nor Cont Ut 5½s '48A	57	57	57
1	Nor Ind P S 5s '69	104½	104½	104½
1	Nor Oh Tr & Lt 5s 56	102	102	102
2	Nor St Pow 6½s 33	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
36	Nor St Pow 4½s 61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Nor Tex Ut 7s 35xw	96	96	96
1	Ohio Pow 4½s 56 D	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
30	Pac Gas&El 4½s 57E	102	101⅝	102
2	Pac G&E 4½s 60 F	102½	102	102½
6	Pac P&L 5s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Pac West Oil 6½s 43	58	58	58
5	Penn C P&L 4½s 77	97½	97½	97½
13	Penn El 4s 71 F	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2	Penn Oh Ed 5½s 59B	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Penn O P&L 5½s 54A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	P Wat&Pow 4½s 68B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Peo Lt&P 5s 79 ww	36	35½	35½
18	Peo G Lt&Coke 4sB 81	95⅝	95½	95½
2	Phil El Pow 5½s 72	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Phil S Gas&E 4½s 57	104½	104½	104½
2	Piedmont El 6½s 60A	78	78	78
1	Potomac Edis 5s '56 E	103½	103½	103½
2	Pow Corp Can 5s A '57	93	93	93
2	Power Corp NY 5½s '47	95	95	95
5	Pub Ser N Ill 4½s '78 D	99¼	9¼	99¼
17	Pub Ser N Ill 4½s '81 F	99	98⅝	98⅝
2	Pub Ser Okla 5s '57 D	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	102⅝	102½	102½
6	Quebec Pow 5s A '68	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Relyiance Man 5s'54 A	88¼	88¼	88¼
3	Republic Gas 6s A '45	89½	89	89
15	Safe Har W S 4½s'79	100	100	100
5	San Ant Pb S 5s '58 B	100	100	100
2	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	97½	97½	97½
31	Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	97½	97½	97½
1	Shawsheen 7s '31	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	So Cal Ed 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
1	So Cal Ed 5s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	So Nat Gas 6s '44	62	61	62
1	So'west As Tel 5s 61A	93	93	93
3	So'west G&E 5s '57 A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1	So'west Nat Gas 6s '45	44¼	44¼	44¼
1	Stand G&E 6s '35	100½	100½	100½
1	Stand G&E 6s '35 conv	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Stand G&E 6s '51	98⅛	98	98
3	Stand G&E 6s '66	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Stand Inv 5½s '39	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5	Stand P&L 6s '57	95⅝	95½	95½
1	Swift & Co 5s '40	102	102	102
2	Swift & Co 5s '44	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Tex City Gas 5s '48	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
6	Tex El Serv 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	49⅛	48	49⅛
3	Tex P&L 5s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Tri-Util 5s '79	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3	Ulen & Co 6s '44	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1	Union Gulf Corp 5s '50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Un Lt & P 6s '75	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Un Lt P 5½s '59	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8	Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
28	Un Lgt & Ry 6s '52 A	108	107⅛	108
6	Van Sweringen 6s '35	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛
1	Wash Wat Pwr 5s '60	105	105	105
4	West Pa 5s 2030	87	87	87
7	West Tex Util 5s '57 A	88	87⅛	88

FOREIGN BONDS SALES (IN $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
5	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	77	77	77
2	Bogota Mtg B'k 6s'47new	56	56	56
10	Buen Aires P 7½s '47	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
2	Cent Bk Ger 6s '51 B	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
6	Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	53	51	51
1	Danish Con 5s '53	98	98	98
4	Finland RMBk 6s '61	77	77	77
1	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	56	55	55
2	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	46	41⅛	46
2	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	59	59	59
2	Hamburg El 7s '35	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
2	Hanover St 6s '49	45⅛	45	45
1	Hanover City 7s '39	54	54	54
2	Medellin Col 7s '51	62	62	62
3	Nippon El Pw 6½s '53	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	Parana Braz 7s '58	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	33½	33½	33½
2	Russian 6½s 1919	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	Russ 6½s ctf N C 19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8	Saxon Pb Wks 5s '32	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝
5	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	50	50	50
2	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	50	48	50
2	Terni Elec 6½s '53	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
3	Unit Ele Ser 7s '56 xw	93	93	93

†—Actual sales. A—Plus extra. B—Plus 2 per cent in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. H—Plus 5 per cent in stock. K—Paid so far this year. J—Partly stock. R—Cash or stock.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
July	.52⅝	.52⅝	.51½	.51½
September	.52⅛	.52⅛	.51⅝	.52
December	.56⅝	.56⅞	.56	.56⅛
Corn				
July	.57¾	.58⅛	.57¼	.57¾
September	.50½	.50⅝	.49⅝	.50
December	.44⅛	.44⅛	.44	.44¼
Oats				
July	.24¼	.24⅝	.24	.24½
September	.25⅛	.25⅜	.25	.25
December	.28	.28	.27⅝	.27½
Lard				
July	7.67	7.67	7.62	7.62
September	7.75	7.75	7.65	7.65
October	7.67b	7.65	7.65	7.65

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 25—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat 2 red	$ .66½	$ .69	$1.03½
Corn 2 yellow	.70¾	.75⅛	1.05⅝
Oats 3 white	.37¼	.38¾	.47⅛
Flour	4.40	4.25	5.35
Beef family	13.75	13.00	24.00
Pork	22.25	23.00	30.50
Lard	.0845	.0855	.1020
Cotton mid-up	.0895	.0930	.2980
Zinc	.0387½	.0390	.0450
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07¾	.08	.11
Tin	.2380	.2500	.2967½
Rubber	.0612½	.0637½	.1075
Sugar	.0475	.0465	.0470
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0525
Print cloth	.0375	.0387½	.0537½

LINK BELT CO.

Link Belt Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $451,981 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $1,306,199 in the first half of 1930. June quarter's net profit was $209,350, compared with $655,895 in the second quarter of 1930. Six months' net profit is equal, after preferred dividends, to 45 cents a share on the 709,177 shares of common, compared with $1.65 a share in the first half of 1930. June quarter's net is equal to 20 cents a common share, compared with 83 cents a share in the June quarter of 1930.

JOINT STOCK SECURITIES

Special meeting of stockholders of the Joint Stock Securities Company of Massachusetts, originally formed to hold joint stock land bank securities, has been called for 10 a. m., Aug. 6 to vote on the proposal to liquidate and dissolve. President G. Peabody Gardner Jr., in a letter to shareholders, says that if stockholders vote to dissolve, it is probable that an initial dividend in liquidation of $13 a share will be declared. The balance of the assets is expected to yield a further dividend of approximately $3 a share.

GERMAN BANK RESTRICTIONS

BERLIN, July 25—According to the latest information, the German Government has decided to lift all restrictions on internal bank payments on next Tuesday or, at the latest, at the end of July.

McLELLAN STORES

McLellan Stores, Inc., reports for the 12 months ended June 30 profit of $538,019 after charges but before federal taxes, compared with $237,513 for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1930.

PROCTER & GAMBLE ACQUISITION

Procter & Gamble Company has purchased assets of Sabates S. En C. of Havana, Cuba, manufacturers of soap, perfume and candles.

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START AN ACCOUNT IN OUR
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
5% 5%
Last Dividend at the Rate of
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MEDFORD, MASS.
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West Medford Stevens Sq. Magoun Sq.

HOLLAND
HELDRING AND PIERSON
(Original firm established 1873)
2 KORTE VIJVERBERG
THE HAGUE
BROEKMANS EFFECTENKANTOOR
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6%

NEW ENGLAND TRADE HOLDING BETTER THAN IN OTHER SECTIONS

New England business conditions are holding up better than for the country as a whole, according to the First National Bank of Boston. Shoe factories are still operating at a high level of activity for this time of the year, with producers of the cheaper grades of footwear doing the bulk of the business.

The outstanding feature of the commodity markets has been the spectacular advance in hide prices within recent weeks, reflecting the urgency of demand for the raw material. The volume of business done by the worsted industry is unusually heavy and some manufacturers of men's wear are booked up two or three months ahead, while a few firms are unable to fill orders, despite day and night operations.

Demand for cotton goods has slackened somewhat, and mills are accordingly curtailing operations rather than accumulating stock. The New England fine cotton goods mills, which account for 90 per cent of all the fine cotton goods produced in the country, have shown a steady improvement in their position with stocks low and production well adjusted to demand.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	1¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅛c	27⅛c
Bar silver in London	12⅞d	13d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾
60 days	⅞@ ¾
90 days	⅞@ ¾
4 months	1 @ ⅞
5 months	1⅛@1
6 months	1⅛@1

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	6½
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	10	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.84⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85½	4.84 11/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0391 1/16	.0391¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523	.0526
Germany—mark	.2365	.2350	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407	.1406	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2672	.2668	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4030½	.4026¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2672	.2668	.268
Poland—zloty	.1120	.1122	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0448	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.0900	.0902	.193
Sweden—krona	.2674½	.2671	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1950½	.1945½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176½	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2462	.2462	
Shanghai—tael	.3043¾	.3075	
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4932	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5628	.5678
Argentina—peso	.3000	.3034	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0725	.0695	.1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2787½	.2787½	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5140	.5140	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 11/16	.99⅝	1.00

*Par unsettled.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE

For the three months ended June 30, American Bank Note Co. reports net profits after all charges of $134,907, equal after preferred dividends to nine cents a share on the 652,773 shares of common stock, compared with $104,513 or five cents a share of common in the first quarter of this year, and with $738,755 or $1.01 a share in the June quarter of 1930. Six months' earnings were $239,350, equal to 14 cents a share of common, compared with $1,461,948 or $2 a share of common in the first half of last year.

FRENCH WHEAT RESTRICTIONS

PARIS, July 25—The percentage of foreign wheat which is permitted to be used in French bread has been reduced to 10 per cent, compared with 15 per cent previously.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

European Outlook Still Obscure—United States Reports Brighter

The uncertainty of the situation in central Europe remains as one of the chief concerns of business leaders both in the United States and abroad.

In the United States increasing emphasis is being placed on domestic developments, a growing number of which appear favorable. However, it is felt that European affairs must be cleared up before business can make important and permanent progress.

The result of the London conference was not encouraging to the German public, it appears, though it was reported to have been in line with the expectations of German Government circles. In United States financial circles there continues also a feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome of affairs abroad. It is believed in some quarters that there is a long way yet to go in the settlement of war debts and that further efforts in that direction are inevitable.

Reports from abroad reveal a new cause for increased efforts to adjust financial conditions. A fresh outflow of British gold developed in the six days preceding the raising of the London bank rate, the efflux being at a rate which was regarded as disturbing.

Foreign Views of British Position

It is said France and Holland are less optimistic than Great Britain regarding the ability of the British easily to pull through this difficult period. French holdings in England are estimated at $1,000,000,000 and it is pointed out that a withdrawal of this amount from the English money market would prove a serious financial handicap to Great Britain.

The effects of the moratorium in Germany appear to be offset by the various emergency decrees which have been restricting business. Buying at retail is reported down to a minimum, but with food supplies moving normally and at no increase in price. A bright spot in the picture was provided last Monday when the partial lifting of the banking moratorium resulted in demand for small cash payments by only 4 per cent of savings bank depositors.

United States business reports have been conducive to better sentiment. Earnings statements coming to hand show that profits for the second quarter, while in most instances lower than in the like period of 1930, showed gains over the first quarter of this year.

Earning Power Increasing

A survey covering 107 industrial concerns revealed earning power of the group had increased by 40 per cent over the previous three months. The showing is better than had been expected, Moody's Investors Service states.

Steel operations continue near the lowest levels of the year. The wool textile industry, however, and the shoe industry, continue highly constructive factors in current manufacturing conditions.

Commodity prices have been relatively stable. Retail sales are making favorable comparisons, on a volume basis, with a year ago.

Stock markets in leading financial centers have been quiet this week, but with lower price trends predominating. The reactionary tendency at New York was ascribed to disappointment over the final terms of settlement in connection with Germany's debts and to expectations, which gained ground as the week progressed, that the dividend on United States Steel common shares would be reduced.

NATIONAL AVIATION

The report of National Aviation Corporation and its subsidiary, Aeronautical Industries, Inc., for the six months ended June 30 states indicated liquidating value of the stock, based on market value of listed securities in the portfolio and estimated value of securities not having an active market, plus other assets and less liabilities, was $10.95 a share on this. This compares with $8.06 a share on Dec. 31, 1930, and $14.05 on June 30, 1930. For the six months ended June 30 consolidated net loss was $738,330 after expenses and loss from sale of securities amounting to $743,132. In the first six months of 1930 the company reported consolidated net loss of $1,747,207 after expenses, interest and loss on sale of securities, amounting to $1,777,218.

GENERAL PRINTING INK

General Printing Ink Corporation for the six months ended June 30 reports a net profit of $362,462, after charges and federal taxes, compared with $413,161 in the first half of 1930. For the quarter ended June 30 the net profit was $154,089, compared with $196,704 in the June quarter of 1930. The June quarter's net profit is equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the $6 preferred, to 46 cents a share on the 185,489 shares of common, compared with 71 cents a share on the 185,000 shares in the June quarter of 1930. The six months' net is equal to $1.26 a common share, compared with $1.83 a share in the first half of 1930.

GAIN IN RAILWAY REVENUES

For the first month in more than four years Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway for June reports an increase in railway operating revenues. Operating revenues for the month amounted to $622,120, compared with $619,456, and net income after all charges was $5090, compared with $28,673. For the half year to June 30 operating revenues amounted to $3,895,574, compared with $4,089,924 and net income $136,783, compared with $345,916.

SCHIFF COMPANY

Schiff Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $222,944 after charges and taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.89 a share on the 99,000 shares of common stock, compared with $150,787, or $1.17 a common share, in the first half of 1930.

ARUNDEL CORP. NET

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25—Arundel Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $1,127,020 after depreciation and taxes, compared with $1,197,513 in the first half of 1930. June net income was $358,914, compared with $345,774 in June, 1930. Current assets on June 30 amounted to $4,073,870, and current liabilities $390,919.

CANADIAN GASOLINE

Canadian oil refiners have reduced tankwagon gasoline price a half-cent a gallon to 18½ cents. As dealer's profit is 3½ cents, and Provincial Government road tax is five cents, price to consumer is now 25 cents a gallon, grading upward.

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New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	79	79
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	90	90
Alleghany & Western 4s	103¾	103¾
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	74	73½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	74	69¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	90	89¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	18	18
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	134½	134
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¾	107
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109	108¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	110¾	110¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104	104
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	89	87
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81	80¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73¼	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	100½	100½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	115½	115½
Atch T&S 4½s '48	97¾	97¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91	91
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	101¾	101¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98¾	98
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100½	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	90¼	90¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 6s ct Swn div '50	103½	103¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	107½	107½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¾	113½
Ben Ind Loan 6s	98¼	98
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	101¾	101¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s '50	105¾	105¾
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	91	91
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '57	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106	105¾
Can North deb 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	85¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	97¾	97¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	102	102
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	95½	96½
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	97¾	97½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	103¾
Cen Rlv 6s	112½	112½
Certainteed 5½s '48	56¼	56¼
Chesapeake Corp 5s '47	97¾	97¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100½	100½
Chicago & Altbn rfg 3s '49 ct	86	86
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103	102¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s	96	96
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	21	20½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	58¾	58
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	75	75
Chicago StL PTT 5s	101¾	101¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	106½
Chicago & W Indiana rfg 4½s '62	97	96¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	104½	104½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	96¾	96¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	49	49
Colonial Oil 6s '39	101¼	101¼
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	98½	98½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	99½	99½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¼	99¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s' 49	106¾	106¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s' 41	103	102¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	35½	35½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s' 50	102¾	107½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	59	59
Container Corp 6s' 46	86	86
Cron Wil Paper 6s' 51	68¾	68¾
Cren Zellerbach 6s ww '40	43	43
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	63¼	62½
Cuba RR 1st 5s' 52	10	10
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	105¾	105¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	96¾	96
Del & Hudson rfg 4s' 43	92½	92½
Den & Rio G con 4s' 36	104	104
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104	104
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	107¾	107¾
Detroit Ed 5s' 49	107¾	107¾
Detroit Ed 5s' 62	92	91½
Dodge Bros 6s 6s '40	75¼	75½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	76½	76½
Erie RR gen lien	94½	94½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	86	86
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	32	32
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	63	63
Goodrich 6s '45	91	90¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	113	111
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100¼	100¼
Great Northern 4½s '61 E	95½	95
Great Northern 4½s '77 F	110¼	110
Great Northern 7s '36 A	60¼	60
Hudson Coal 5s '62	102¾	102¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	94¾	94¾
Ill Central 4s '51	85½	85½
Ill Central 4s '53	81¼	81½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	75¾	75¾
Ill Central 4½s '66	97	97
Ill Central 5s '53	85¾	85¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	103	103
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94½	94½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	89¼	89
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8	8½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	71	71
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71	70¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71	70½
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	90½	90½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	78½	75
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	77	76¾
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	88½	86½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	71	68¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	66¾	66¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	82	77
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	77½	77
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	91¼	91
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	84½	84½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	86	86
Kan City So rfg 4s '50	91	91
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¾	97¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	90	90
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	86	88
Laclede Gas 5½s C	102	101¾
L'Autare 6s '54	37½	36
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	85½	85½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	88¾	88¾
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	52	52
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Leh & East Ry 5s '65	100¼	100¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	53½	53½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	84	84
Manila Sol 4s '30	65¼	65¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	73	72½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	100¾	100¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105½	105½
Mid St P&Pac adj 2000	53	53
Mo K & T 4½s '78	104	104
Mo K & T 1st 5s A '62	97	97
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	62	60½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	83¼	83¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	77	77
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105¾	105¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74½	74½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	103¼	103¼
N Y Pow 4½s	102¼	102¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91	91
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92¼	92¼
NYC&HR 4½s n	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	96½	96½
NYC&HR 4s '42	99½	99½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¼	105¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	71½	71½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	87½	88
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 ex	94	94
NY Dock Co 5s '38	61	61
NY Edison 5s '44	106¼	106¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116	116
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¾	93¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¾	105¾
NY NH&H rfg 4s '92	59½	59
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	78¾	78¾
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	76¾	76¾
NY Tel deb 4s '39	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105½
North Am Co 5s '61	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104½	104½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107	107
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¾	68¾
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	92¾	92¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110½	110½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105	105
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95½	95
Otis Steel 6s '41	80¾	80¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105½	105½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108¼	108¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¾	102¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	75	74¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	86½	85¾
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	24	24
Penn P&L 4½s	99	98¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	59¾	59
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94½	94½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	106½	106½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101¾	100¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	96¼	94¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104½	104½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110½	110
Pere Marquette 4s '56	83½	83
Pere Marquette 5s '56	93	93
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	88¼	88¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	103	103
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103¼	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	100¾	99½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	89	89
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88	88
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68¾	68¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	83½	83½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	94½	94½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104¾	104¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	101¾	101¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	105½	105½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	91½	91½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	87	87
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	88	88
St Louis & SF 4½s '50	54	53½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	78½	78½
Shell Pipe 5s '53	90	89¾
Shell Union 5s ww '49	78	78
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104½	104½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	61¾	60½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103	102¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	102½	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	97	96
Southern Pacific 4½s '29 ww	96	96
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92	91½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80½	78½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	104½	104½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103½	103½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	106½	106
Southern Ry Mem div '96	102¼	102¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	89½	89
Texas Corp 5s '44	95	94½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	91½	91½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	34½	34½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	43	43
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	103½	103½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '67	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 4s '47	94¼	94¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	96¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	102¾	102¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73¼	69¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '50	74	73
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	69	68¾
Vanadium 5s	103¼	103¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103½	103½
Wabash RR 5s D '00	87	87
Wabash Det 1s 5s	102¾	102¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	41¾	41
Warren Bros 6s	85¼	85½
Western Electric 5s '44	107	107
Western Maryland 4s' 52	78	78
Western Union 5s '51	103¼	103¼
Western Union col 5s' 38	105	105
Western Union 5½s '50	110	110
Western Union 5s' 60	103¾	103¼
Winchester R Arms 7½s' 41 ct	60	60
Youngstown Sheet 5s B	100¼	100
Wis en 4s S&D div '56	88	88
Youngstown Sheet 5s' 78 A	100½	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul25	Last Jul24
3½s '47	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.18
1st 4¼s '47	102.9	102.9	102.9	103.11
4th 4¼s '38	104.27	104.26	104.26	104.27
US 3¾s '43 M	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.26
US 3¾s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	
US 3¼s '46	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.10
US 4s	106.13	106.13	106.13	106.12

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul25	Last Jul24
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54¾		54	
Akershus 5s '63	55		55	
Antioquia 7s A '45	52½		52½	
Antioquia 7s B '45	100¼		100¼	
Antwerp 5s '58	65		65	
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	71		69¾	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	72		70¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	71¾		70	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	70		69¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	73		69¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	69¾		70	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	73		70½	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	71¾		69½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	69¾		69¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	86¼		86	
Australia 4½s '56	83		80	
Australia 5s '56	80		80	
Australia 5s '57	82½		82½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	10		10	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102		101	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107		106	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¼		111	
Belgium (King) 7s '50	107¼		107	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	85		85	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	61¼		61½	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	50		50	
Berlin Elec 6s '50	50		50	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104		104½	
Brazil 6½s '26-'27	50½		50	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	51		50¼	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	65		56	
Bremen 7s '35	50		62	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	50		48	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	49		49	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	80		80¾	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85¾		85½	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107		108½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	37½		36¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	40		38	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	40		39¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	39¾		37½	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	55		55	
Chile (Rep) 7s '43	41		39½	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	44½		44½	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	56		56	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	44½		44½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	60¼		60¼	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	60		59½	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94		94	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	43		39½	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	84		84	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	84		84½	
Cuba (Rep) 5s (Ctf) '44	90½		90½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	93		93	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	84½		84½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	103¼		103¼	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99½		99½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	90¾		90¾	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	104		104	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	97		97	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	87¾		87	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87½		87	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	87½		87	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104		103¾	
Dutch El 6s '47	101		101	
Dutch El 6s '52	101		101	
Finland 5½s '50	77		76	
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	83¼		83	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	89		89	
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾		119¾	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	134¾		134¾	
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	68		68½	
German 7s '49	48½		48	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	48		48	
Germ Mi Pow 6½s '50	77		83½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	73		73	
Good Hope L&SW 7s '46	80		79½	
Greek 6s '68	19		20	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	83		83¼	
Helsingfors 6½s '60	83		83	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91½		91½	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91¼		90½	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90		90½	
Italy (King) 7s '51	99		99½	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93½		93¼	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	107¼		107¼	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	74		74	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107¾	107	107	
Jugoslavia Rk 7s '37	37		37	
Karstadt 6s '43	63		63	88m
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	79		79	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	104½		104½	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	5		5	
Mex 4s small A '10	8½		8½	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	35		34	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	93¾		93¾	
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	63¾		63¾	
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	105½		105½	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100½		100	
Norway (King) 6s '43	101½		101½	
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½		103½	
Norway (King) 6s '44	101½		101½	
Norway (King) 6s '52	98¾		98¾	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	48¼		48¼	
Nuremberg 6s '52	94¼		94¼	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	103¾		103¾	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105		105	
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105		32	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	20		19½	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	26		26	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	68¾		68¾	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	73¼		73½	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	40¼		40¼	
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	40		40	
Rhine Main 7s '50	71		69½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	58		58	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	50½		50½	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	32½		32½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	31½		31½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	38		38	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87		86¾	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90		90	
Rumania 7s '59	75½		75½	
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	71		71	
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	46½		46½	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	75		73¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	52		50	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	53		53	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	58½		58½	
Saxon State 6½s '45	53		53	
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	10.1¼		10.1¼	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	73		73	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	80¾		80½	
Siemens 6½s '51	78		76½	
Siemens 7s '35	89½		89½	
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	73½		73½	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104		104	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105½		105½	
Taiwan 5½s	94¾		94½	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	96		96	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	86¼		86¼	
Tyrol 7½s '55	88		88	
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101		101	
U K Of Br & I 5½s '37	107½		107½	
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	104		104	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	42		41	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	47		43½	
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	45		45	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	73		72	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	83½		83½	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	83		82	
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	100		100	
Warsaw 7s '58	82		83	
Westphalia El 6s '53	44¼		44	
Wurttemberg 7s '56	70		70	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100¼		100½	

Market Averages

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STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'rds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	108.7	73.1	161.1	110.8
Previous day	109.3	72.3	161.5	110.9
Week ago	108.7	74.7	164.7	113.3
Month ago	114.8	79.5	170.9	119.0
Year ago	197.6	123.6	224.8	178.7
Two years ago	238.4	157.0	305.7	228.5
Three years ago	161.7	119.8	148.5	153.5
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	92.7	64.5	141.1	96.8
High (1930)	203.4	141.6	281.3	206.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	148.3	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.8
Low (1929)	141.5	117.7	194.1	140.3

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'rds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	95.5	99.0	101.2	94.9
Previous day	94.5	99.4	101.2	95.1
Week ago	95.0	100.2	101.4	96.1
Month ago	94.7	99.7	100.5	95.6
Year ago	97.4	107.4	100.1	100.3
Two years ago	92.0	103.6	97.2	97.5
Three years ago	93.1	104.5	99.0	99.5
High (1931)	99.4	106.7	101.5	99.4
Low (1931)	81.6	96.3	96.2	92.4
High (1930)	94.9	108.5	101.4	101.0
Low (1930)	93.2	97.3	96.6	95.8
High (1929)	98.3	108.5	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.8	96.3

STANOLIND RAISES CRUDE PRICES

Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has posted a new differential crude oil price schedule which quotes as of 36 gravity and below at 36 cents, with a one-cent differential up to 42 cents, for the grade of 60 degree and above.

RETAIL MERGER WOULD COMMAND HUGE MARKET

Sears, Roebuck-Montgomery Ward Sales Total Put at $600,000,000

CHICAGO, July 25—A merger of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co., believed to be under consideration, would, on the basis of straight addition of the two concerns' figures, establish a merchandising company having annual gross sales of better than $600,000,000, or something over 1 per cent of the nation's aggregate retail sales of $50,000,000,000 in 1930.

Such a company's proportion of total retail sales in items of merchandise actually handled by it would be larger. The two companies at the end of 1930 had combined fixed assets of more than $140,000,000, combined working capital of not far from $200,000,000 and combined total assets of about $400,000,000.

These figures are only indicative of the size of such a merchandising combination, as following a consolidation a number of new factors probably would begin to affect sales, while write-offs and adjustments might reduce the assets shown on the new balance sheet from the present combined total.

It is difficult to estimate the probable basis for exchange of stock and the consequent captial

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FRANCE WINS DOUBLES MATCH

Leads England 2 Matches to 1 in Davis Cup Challenge Round

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, Auteuil, France, July 25 (AP)—France today took a lead of 2 matches to 1 over England in defense of the Davis Cup, international tennis trophy, as Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon defeated the English youngsters, George P. Hughes and Charles H. Kingsley, 3 sets to 1. The scores were: 6—1, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6.

Hughes Wins First Service

Hughes took his service to open the match, but that was the only game for the Englishmen in that set. Cochet took his service easily and Brugnon found a big hole between the Englishmen through which he drove for the two winning points to break Kingsley's service and give the Frenchmen a 2—1 lead.

With Cochet playing in superb form, well backed up by Brugnon, the Frenchmen ran through the last four games to win the set 6—1. Hughes and Kingsley both were making frequent errors and leaving wide openings through which the Frenchmen drove sizzling placements.

Brugnon proved the bulwark of the French in the first three games of the second set, two of which he and Cochet won. The latter was smashing much better than he was yesterday, but his ground strokes were not working and he seemed irritated with himself.

Games followed service to four-all with Brugnon continuing to carry the burden for the French. In the ninth game the Englishmen broke his service for the first time in the match, to take a lead of 5—4. Strong gusts of wind were sweeping across the court, making it dangerous to lob and carrying many well-hit drives out of the court.

With the set apparently in their grasp and Hughes serving the Englishmen quickly ran up to set point, but Cochet and Brugnon steadied and finally won when Hughes sent a fast return into the net to make the game score 5—5. The Englishmen broke through Cochet's service to make it 6—5 and then ran out the set on Kingsley's service, the last point being scored on a sensational volley off his shoetop by the latter.

Clouds Gather Over Court

The clouds were thickening overhead, threatening a downpour as the third set opened, but the cool weather was a relief from yesterday's burning heat. The Englishmen broke Brugnon's service to start the set and then won on Kingsley's to make it 2-0. Cochet came back to take his service and then dominated the courts to break through Hughes and square the match. Hughes was doing most of the court covering for the English.

Cochet continued his fine play to help Brugnon take his service and then they broke through Kingsley to establish a 4—2 lead. On Cochet's service they made it 5—2. Kingsley staved off defeat for a moment as he volleyed superbly to win, but the Frnechmen ran out the ninth game at love to take the set 6—3. The crowd cheered Cochet for several minutes.

After the umpire had announced a 10-minute rest period and part of the crowd had left the stands, the players decided to continue. The Englishmen quickly ran into a lead of 4—1. Cochet and Brugnon seemed rattled as the youngsters from across the channel smashed out the commanding lead.

Cochet and Brugnon braced at that point and brought the set all even at 4—4. Hughes won his service to make it 5—4, but the English youngsters could not break through Brugnon and the set was deuced.

The Englishmen again took the lead on Kingsley's service, what looked like a clean placement by Cochet along the sidelines being declared out for the winning point. The king of the courts won his own service, however, to again square the set and he and Brugnon broke through Hughes's service to lead for the first time. With Brugnon serving, the Frenchman played smashing tennis to run out the last game, win the set 8—6, and the match 3 sets to 1.

Perry Wins Battle

In the second singles match yesterday Frederick J. Perry outfought Jean Borotra in five hard sets, 4—6, 10—8, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4, to save the day.

Perry was held out of the doubles to give him every chance against Cochet, Sunday.

Cochet appeared listless at the start of his match with Bunny Austin, but with the set score 1—0 against him and the game score 4—1 in Austin's favor in the second set, he rose to the occasion and went on to victory with the loss of only 11 more games.

He met Austin at his own game, soft but accurate stroking, and beat the English stylist convincingly. Cochet's superiority in the third set was so great he appeared a master giving a student a lesson. Running into a lead of 5—1, Austin winning only his first service, Cochet deliberately dropped the seventh game with the Englishman serving and then, refreshed, won his own at love for the set.

In contrast, the Perry-Borotra duel was a knockdown, dragout fight, with the Bounding Basque finally wilting under the terrific pace set by his younger and stronger adversary.

Stadium Like a Furnace

With the fiery sun making a furnace of the flower-banked stadium, Borotra pulled out the first set 6—4, tired in the long-drawn-out second set to lose that at 10—8 and then wilted away entirely as Perry smashed his way to a love victory in the third.

A heavy cloud came to Borotra's aid in the fourth set, hiding the sun and lowering the temperature perceptibly. Refreshed by a 10-minute rest, Borotra broke through young Perry to take the fourth set, 6—4.

The Basque was so tired at the finish he could barely get around the court as the burly young Englishman ran off the last three games to take the set 6—4 and the match.

Yorkshire Gains 30-Point Lead In English County Cricket Race

George Gunn Scores 183 Runs and His Son, G. V. Gunn, Makes 100 Not Out in Same Innings for Notts Against Warwickshire—Called a Record

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

			1st Innings			
	W	L	W	L	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	10	1	3	0	4	181
Gloucestershire	8	3	5	2	0	151
Nottinghamshire	8	2	3	5	0	150
Kent	8	7	1	3	1	138
Sussex	7	5	5	1	1	137
Lancashire	6	4	6	2	2	134
Surrey	5	2	5	6	2	126
Derbyshire	5	4	7	1	2	121
Essex	6	9	1	3	1	108
Middlesex	4	6	8	1	1	107
Warwickshire	4	4	4	5	3	107
Worcestershire	4	7	4	4	1	96
Hampshire	3	6	4	4	3	89
Somersetshire	4	8	1	6	0	83
Leicestershire	2	3	4	8	1	78
Glamorganshire	2	8	1	4	4	63
Northamptonshire	1	8	1	8	0	44

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 25—Yorkshire is going away from the rest. A few weeks ago it was trailing along in the lower half of the standing in the English county cricket championship, then it rose firmly and rapidly; and at the top now it enjoys a substantial lead of 30 points over Gloucestershire, which team wasn't in action yesterday. Yorkshire's latest performance was a decisive win over Glamorganshire by an innings and 25 runs at Swansea and once again the Northerners have greatly to thank Hedley Verity, young left-handed slow bowler, for success. His clever variation of pace and ability to make the ball spin in a bewildering fashion proved to be much more than home players could cope with on a pitch seriously affected by rain, and altogether he took 14 wickets at an average cost of less than four runs apiece; his last eight in Glamorganshire's second innings costing only 33 all told. After this assertion it is hardly necessary to add that effective batsmanship was conspicuous chiefly by its absence while Glamorganshire was scraping together 62 and 91. The top scorer in each innings was Raymond Howard with 10 and 36. Yorkshire's moderate total of 178 for eight wickets declared was therefore adequate to insure a comfortable win. The only Yorkshire item over a half century was Maurice Leyland's 77.

There is a popular saying cricketing skill runs in families, and the people who yesterday saw Nottinghamshire score 521 in response to Warwickshire's first innings total of 511 for three wickets declared they had no reason to doubt the wisdom of the remark, since George Gunn, famous Notts veteran, made 183 and his son, G. V. Gunn, scored 100 not out. It is impossible to call to memory any previous occasion when father and son each made a century in the same innings in a first-class cricket match, so we can call yesterday's performance at Trent Bridge a record. It was an amazing match, altogether 1032 runs were scored for the loss of only 10 wickets, and four men passed the hundred mark. They were the two Gunns and two Warwickshire stalwarts, A. J. Croom and Leonard Bates, who hit 159 and 105, respectively. The other noteworthy contributions were 84 not out by J. H. Parsons, 81 not out by Norman Kilner, both for the visitors; 72 by A. Keeton and 41 not out by J. Harris, both for Nottinghamshire. Notts' feat in passing the visitors' unusually high score was rendered specially meritorious by the fact they were obliged to take the field with certain star players missing.

Two interesting features in the tournament in recent weeks have been, firstly, the fall of Kent from top place to a position of obscurity, and secondly, the renascence of the same county to prominence. It has now come up to fourth place on the strength of a good win over Leicestershire yesterday by 25 runs. At one time it looked as if Leicestershire was likely to win—the visitors then needed 127 and had seven wickets in the second innings still to fall—but at this critical point A. P. Freeman, Kent's veteran "googly" expert, put a different complexion on the affairs, skittling out batsmen in such rapid succession the opponents' second knock terminated at 218. The team scores at Maidstone were: Kent 123 and 254, Leicestershire 134 and 218, the most successful batsmen being F. E. Woolley with 33 and 68 for Kent, H. P. Ashdown with 10 and 58 for the same county, and Alec Shipman with 26 and 6 and E. W. Dawson with 28 and 41, both for the losers.

Lancashire, present holder of the championship, has been following closely in Yorkshire's wake, but yesterday it met with an unexpected check at Clackton where Essex was victorious by an innings 64 runs. Essex had the upper hand all the time. It commenced well by amassing 438 runs and then built victory upon this foundation by putting out the Lancastrians first for 234 and then for 140. Kenneth Farnes, young Cambridge Blue, did great work for Essex with "express" deliveries, and captured yesterday half a dozen wickets for 44. Jack O'Connor hit 122 and T. Pearce 142, whilst Lancashire's best batsmen were Ernest Tyldesley with 116 and 18 and H. Horrocks with 33 and 24.

J. C. White, famous Somersetshire amateur bowler, bagged his hundredth victim this season in a match at Eastbourne, and incidentally by experience and cleverness turned what looked like being a draw into a win for his county by 55 runs. When the last over started Sussex had two wickets still to fall which seemed safe enough, but White took those two wickets with consecutive balls. Somerset batted first for 245—33 more than Sussex could muster—but the visitors second venture was not so productive and ended for 211, leaving Sussex set with the task of scoring 245 to win. F. Lee batted well for Somersetshire, collecting 42 and 99 and A. Young made 54 and 26 whilst of the Sussex men, W. S. Cornford hit 50 in the first innings and James Langridge 62 not out in the second.

J. E. Timms made the highest score of his career as a first class cricketer when Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire at Derby by six wickets. He put together 147 out of 324 in Northamptonshire's second knock after being responsible for 50 out of 159 in the first. These tallies weren't big enough as Derbyshire started by hitting 388 for eight wickets declared and afterward had no difficulty making 96 required for victory. The only Derbyshire scores above a half century were G. M. Lee's 173 and G. R. Jackson's 51, both in the first venture.

The remaining first-class games concluded yesterday were drawn, Hampshire leading Surrey on the first innings at Bournemouth (scores, Hampshire 274 and 297 for nine wickets declared, Surrey 221 and 167 for 3) and Middlesex leading Worcestershire at Worcester (Middlesex 391 and 74 for two wickets, Worcestershire 236 and 329 for five wickets declared). The New Zealand tourists had a much harder fight than might have been expected against the combined services. The soldiers and sailors collected 301 and 301 for six wickets declared, while the New Zealanders had put on 364 and 149 for six wickets when play ceased. Centuries obtained in these three engagements were by the veteran C. P. Mead, Hampshire—his one hundred twenty-eighth in first-class cricket—Andrew Sandham, Surrey, 113 not out; G. T. S. Stevens 115 and H. W. Lee 144, both for Middlesex; H. H. Gibbons 183 and D. W. Quaife 107, both for Worcestershire; and R. J. Shaw 119 for the combined services. The partnership between A. C. Wilkinson and Shaw, 206, is the highest total made against the Nek Zealanders for a first wicket during the present tour.

Two Weeks Late For Ocean Yacht Race

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25 (AP)—A transatlantic race against time to compete in a transatlantic race against other yachts ended yesterday for the 55-foot ketch Stortebeker, 18 days late, and all the way from Germany.

The Stortebeker, Capt. Ludwig Schlimbach, representing the Kaiserlichen Yacht Club of Kiel, Ger., had intended to enter the race which started here July 4, and has just ended in Plymouth, Eng. She was 32 days out of Vigo, Spain.

Buffeting winds and a stormy Atlantic weeks ago convinced Captain Schlimbach and his crew of three that they would not arrive here in time for the race, but they decided to make their intended port anyway.

From Germany they had gone to Dover, Eng., and thence to Vigo. After they left the Spanish port they encountered storms and high winds. They suffered little hardship, however, as they had plenty of provisions.

Captain Schlimbach, formerly a skipper of the Hamburg-American Line, said he would remain here a few days and then continue to New York.

GIRL STARS AFTER NATIONAL TITLES

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 25 (AP)—The nation's finest women track and field stars gathered at Pershing Field here yesterday to battle for 11 United States championships.

Defending champions were entered in every one of the 11 events, the 50-yard, 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, 80-meter hurdles, 440-yard relay, baseball, discus and javelin throw, high jump, shotput and broad jump.

The defending champions were: Mildred Didrikson, Dallas, Texas, baseball and javelin throws; Stella Walsh, Cleveland, Ohio, 80-meter hurdles, broad jump, 100-yard and 220-yard events; Mary Carew, Medford, Mass., 50-yard dash; Evelyn Hall, Illinois W. A. C., in the 80-meter hurdles; the Millrose A. A. in the 440-yard relay; Jean Shiley of the Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, high jump; Rena MacDonald, Boston, shotput, and Evelyn Farrar, Illinois W. A. C., discus throw.

The Illinois W. A. C. was defending team champion. The entry list totaled 253.

NEW RECORD APPROVAL

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Collegiate track and field marks no longer are official in this State unless approved by a record committee, which met for the first time this year. The committee is made up of delegates from the three largest state educational institutions. An effort is being made to compile a complete list of records established since 1920.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 50

AUGUST R. (GUS) SUHR

Pittsburgh Pirates, National League

First played professional baseball with the Quincy club of the Three-I League in 1925. Born in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 3, 1906. A left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. Six feet in height, weighs about 177 pounds, and is a first baseman. Given a trial with San Francisco in 1925 and optioned to Quincy. Played first base, second base and shortstop for San Francisco. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1925—Quincy, Three-I League	132	.282
1926—San Francisco, Pacific Coast League	173	.282
1927—San Francisco, Pacific Coast League	196	.293
1928—San Francisco, Pacific Coast League	191	.314
1929—San Francisco, Pacific Coast League	202	.381
1930—Pittsburgh, National League	151	.286

ROY MAHAFFEY BESTS INDIANS

Wins Six-Inning Game From Clint Brown—Yanks Triumph

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	68	25	.731
Washington	57	35	.620
New York	52	36	.591
Cleveland	44	47	.484
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Boston	34	55	.382
Detroit	34	59	.366
Chicago	33	57	.360

RESULTS JULY 24

Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 1.
New York 6, Detroit 5.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.

The Philadelphia Athletics ran their winning streak in the American League to 11 games on Friday by defeating the Cleveland Indians in six innings, 2 to 1. New York and Chicago won the two remaining games played, the Yankees winning over the Detroit Tigers, 6 to 5, and the White Sox over the Boston Red Sox by 3 to 1. Washington and St. Louis were not scheduled to play.

The Indians tied the score in the first half of the seventh inning and had a man on second base, when the game was halted because of rain. Being unable to start it again, the score went back to the previous inning, giving the Athletics a victory. Roy Mahaffey pitched for the champions and won his tenth contest of the season. Clint Brown worked for the Indians and was touched for seven hits. The losers made only three off Mahaffey. Doubles by Miller and Williams, a single by McNair, and Montague's error, gave the A's two runs in the second inning. McNair made two hits for the winners.

Going into the ninth inning the Yankees were two runs behind the Tigers, but rallied for victory. Gehrig opened the inning with a single to center. Chapman's pop fly landed safely in short right field for a double, Gehrig advancing to third. Lary produced a long outfield fly, scoring Gehrig and sending Chapman to third. Dickey fouled out and then Lazzeri came through with a single, driving Chapman home with the tying run. Charlie Ruffing, a pinch hitter, singled to center and that put it up to Sam Byrd, whose hit scored Lazzeri with the winning run. Gomez went the distance for the Yanks and Hogsett did likewise for the Tigers. Stone Detroit left fielder, hit a home run.

The White Sox evened their series with the Red Sox when Vic Frasier pitched five-hit ball. Only once could the Boston club score and that run came as the result of an error by Frasier himself. Hod Lisenbee pitched steady ball for the Red Sox for seven innings, but weakened in the eighth. Doubles by Reynolds and Watwood and a single by Kerr, produced the winning runs in that eighth. Earl Webb, Boston right fielder, hit his forty-fourth double of the season in this game. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6		R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	3	1

Batteries—Mahaffey and Cochrane; Brown and Myatt. Umpires—Van Graflan, McGowan and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 7m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
New York	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	6	10	2
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	—	5	12	0

Batteries—Gomes and Dickey; Hogsett and Hayworth. Umpires—Campbell, Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—2h. 7m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3	8	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	2

Batteries—Frasier and Grube; Lisenbee and Berry. Umpires—Nallin and Guthrie. Time—1h. 33m.

MacGUFFIN STOPS ALL-TEXAS FINAL

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 25 (AP)—Harold MacGuffin of Philadelphia jumped into the breach yesterday to prevent the Atlantic coast tennis championship from becoming an all-Texas final on the court of the Ocean City Tennis Club.

Bruce P. Barnes of the University of Texas, was the first to enter the final by defeating Martin Buxby of Texas, 6—2, 6—1. In MacGuffin, Lucien J. B. LaCoste of Texas found a player much too steady for him, with the result, the Philadelphian triumphed after three hard sets, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

Buxby entered the semifinal by defeating Joseph H. Olhausen of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4, while MacGuffin entered the penultimate round by taking the measure of Charles Greene of the University of Pennsylvania, 4—6, 6—4, 12—10.

Laura Pittenger of Haddonfield, N. J., will meet Miss Ruth Hall of Merion, Penna., national squash racquets champion, in the final of the women's division.

Miss Pittenger and Mrs. Eleanor Geiger of Philadelphia, won the Atlantic coast doubles championship yesterday, defeating Ruth Hall and Esther Daly of Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

HINES AND BRYAN IN FINAL

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 25 (AP)—Wilmer L. Hines of Columbia, S. C., and Robert B. "Lefty" Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., perennial finalists in tournaments of this section, will meet for the South Atlantic tennis championship. Bryan worked out a four-set victory over Lenoir Wright of Charlotte, N. C., in the semifinal yesterday, while Hines turned back Jack Mooney of Atlanta, Ga., former southern champion. Wright took the first set, 6—4, but Bryan then ran off three sets, 13—11, 6—2, 6—2. Hines beat Mooney, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4. The singles finalists will also meet in the doubles final. Hines and Harley Shuford of Hickory, N. C., won their semifinal doubles match this morning from Lucas Abels, High Point, N. C., and Jimmy Poole, Greensboro, 4—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

FARRELL AND SARAZEN TO TOUR

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25 (AP)—Johnny Farrell and Gene Sarazen, two of America's leading golfers, plan an exhibition and selling tour of Argentina next winter. Sarazen, here for the St. Paul Open, said yesterday all the plans were tentative but that if they were fulfilled he and Farrell would leave next Dec. 1 to play in numerous exhibitions and advertise American golf products. "It would mean that Farrell and I would miss the California winter tournaments but we would expect to get back in plenty of time to make the big money events in Florida," Sarazen said. "We would be gone a month or more."

HOLE-IN-ONE FOR PRINCE

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The Prince of Wales made a hole in one yesterday, sinking his tee shot on the 220-yard sixth hole at the Royal Wimbledon course. He hit a clean one that went straight to the green, rose over the ridge at the edge of the green and trickled into the —

Nurmi Breaks Two-Mile World Record

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Helsingfors, Fin., July 25

PAAVO NURMI has given the world's greatest distance runners something new to think about, just when they had decided the "Finnish Phantom" was about through.

Paavo accomplished a feat that most track experts thought impossible, when he ran two miles under nine minutes yesterday. Nurmi was timed in 8m. 59.6s. for the distance, bettering Edvin O. Wide's world record of 9m. 1.4s. by 1.8s. Paavo had to run that fast to beat two compatriots, Lehtinen and Virtanen, both of whom were caught in times faster than Wide's record. Lehtinen's time was 9m. .5s. and Virtanen's 9m. 1.2s.

If Nurmi's mark is accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the famed Finn will hold 12 recognized world running records. His name now is in the book as holder of the one, three, four, five and ten-mile records, and, in metric distances, of the 3000, 5000, 10,000 and 15,000-meter marks, as well as for one-hour running in both miles and meters.

Favored Golfers Lead St. Paul Open

ST. PAUL, July 25 (AP)—Most of the favored pursuers of the $10,000 St. Paul open golf championship today were just about where they started as the struggle for gold bounded into its second 18-hole stretch over the sun-baked fairways of the Keller Club course.

So effective was the attack on old man par's none too well fortified stronghold during the initial round of the 72-hole fight yesterday that five players, four of them stars of international dimensions, tied for the lead with par-exploding 68s, while no less than 15 others were close to the front runners with 70s or 71s. Most of the low scorers were favorites except for a few dark horses, a situation which left the title chase pretty well up in the atmosphere.

The sixty-niners in yesterday's initial round were Percy Allis, who has been teaching the Germans how to play golf since the war; and Aubrey Boomer, now registered from Paris, France. The Americans were George Von Elm, who wrote golf history early this month by fighting a 72-hole overtime battle with Billy Burke for the United States open crown at Toledo; Horton Smith, who apepared back on the game that made him a star of the fairways a year ago, and Julius Ackerbloom, Little Rock, Ork., professional.

One shot behind the five front runners came a trio of threats and a dark horse—Tommy Armour, of Detroit, British open champion; Tony Mancero, of Long Branch, N. J., who missed the St. Paul golf by just three shots a year ago; Clarence Gamber, the pile-driving tee shot artist from Detroit, and the dark horse, Johnny Ravotta, Chippewa Falls, Wis., professional.

NEW ASPIRANTS AFTER GOLD CUP

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Several new challengers and the largest entry list in three years will feature the twenty-eighth annual running of the Gold Cup speedboat races at Montauk, Long Island, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Caleb S. Bragg, chairman of the race, today announced that John Wanamaker of Philadelphia was completing a new speedster, and at least three more boats were being constructed especially for the classic.

Christened the "Louisa," the new Wanamaker boat will pack a 300-horsepower motor. This will be the first time Wanamaker has made a try for the outstanding speedboat trophy of America.

The Hotsy-Totsy, last year's winner and defending champion, owned and driven by Victor Kliesrath, again will enter the event, as will at least five of last year's contenders. Included among these will be the Californian, owned and driven by Richard Loynes of Long Beach, Calif.; the El Lagartito, owned by George Reis of Lake George, N. Y.; Scotty Too, owned by Samuel B. Dunsford, Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., and the Red Banker, owned by Gerald C. Holbrook of Red Bank, N. J.

AUSTRIA LEADING CHESS TOURNEY

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 25—After 16 completed rounds, Austria had a clear lead yesterday in the team tournament of the International Chess Federation. Austria defeated Denmark, 3 to 1, in the sixteenth round and gained another half point in the unfinished thirteenth-round match with Spain.

Austria and Czechoslovakia each have 41½ points, but the latter has lost four more games.

The United States is tied with Germany for third place at 39½. The Americans tied at 2-2 with Switzerland yesterday. The two adjourned games were drawn by Arthur W. Dake and Hermann Steiner against Rivier and Michel, respectively. The summaries:

Twelfth Round—Germany 2, Sweden 2.

Thirteenth Round—England 3½, Norway ½, Austria 3, Spain 1, Germany 3, Jugoslavia 1.

Sixteenth Round—United States 2, Switzerland 2, Germany 3½, Norway ½, Lithuania 3, Spain 1, Jugoslavia 3, Rumania 1, Austria 3, Denmark 1, Czechoslovakia 3, Hungary 1, England 3½, Holland 1½, Poland 2, Sweden 2.

VOTERS FAVOR NEW BALL

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—The "balloon ball" won a popularity contest from the old golf ball among players in the New York State amateur championship. Bill McKenna, professional at the Oakhill Country Club, where the state tournament is being held, yesterday recorded the votes of the players in the qualifying round, 44 of them favoring this year's larger ball and 35 indicating their preference for the one in vogue last year. A score or more golfers had no preference. Virtually all the leaders of the field, including Jack Mackie and Albert Hawkes, co-medalists; Arthur Yates and T. Philip Perkins, former English amateur champion, voted for the new ball.

RHEM-GRIMES WIN FOR CARDS

Defeat Phillies Twice to Increase Lead to Eight Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	59	34	.634
Brooklyn	51	42	.548
Chicago	49	41	.544
New York	47	40	.540
Boston	44	44	.500
Pittsburgh	39	48	.448
Philadelphia	37	54	.407
Cincinnati	34	57	.374

RESULTS JULY 24

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 5, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 7.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.

The champion St. Louis Cardinals increased their lead in the National League race to eight full games on Friday by twice defeating Philadelphia, 10 to 0, and 7 to 2. The Chicago Cubs triumphed over Boston, 3 to 1, and climbed back into third place in the standing, just one-half a game behind Brooklyn. The Pittsburgh Pirates scored a victory over the Robins, 8 to 7. New York dropped back to fourth position when defeated by the Cincinnati Reds, 5 to 3.

Flint Rhem pitched the first game for the Cardinals and held the Phillies to four hits, two of them doubles by Don Hurst. The big right-hander was never threatened, as his team mates pounded two pitchers for a total of 17 hits. Every member of the Cardinal team made at least one hit with the single exception of Rhem. "Pepper" Martin led the attack with a single, double and homer in five times up. Burleigh Grimes, the veteran spitballer, gave the Cards a double victory by winning the second game. His mates made 12 hits in this contest, with Frankie Frisch getting three. Arlett and Hurst each connected with two hits for the Phillies.

Charlie Root and Ben Cantwell pitched shutout ball until the last half of the eighth inning, at which time the latter weakened and was touched for three runs. Root limited the Braves to four hits and did not see a man cross the plate until the ninth inning. The Cubs rallied in the eighth, to put across three runs. Hemsley opened with a double and Root sent him to third base with a sacrifice bunt. Blair singled, scoring Hemsley. Jurges was given a base on balls and Cuyler followed with a double, scoring two more runs. Boston's run in the ninth came when Urbanski doubled and scored on two flies to the outfield.

The Robins made 21 safe hits, including a homer and triple by Babe Herman, yet lost the fourth game of their series to the Pirates. They rallied in the closing innings to score once in the eight and three times in the ninth, but were stopped before the score could be tied. The Pirates scored all of their runs during the first four innings off Watson Clark. Lloyd Waner had a perfect day at bat for the winners, with a double and three singles. He also scored three runs. Eddie Phillips, Pittsburgh catcher, drove out a homer. Pie Traynor hit a triple. Frank O'Doul made five hits for the Robins.

Benny Frey outpitched his veteran opponent, Bill Walker. The young Cincinnati right-hander held the Giants to seven scattered hits, while the Reds made nine hits count. Walker worked seven innings for the New Yorkers and then left the game for a pinch hitter. John Berly finished. Hendrick and Cullop each made two hits for the Reds and drove in a run apiece. One of Cullop's hits was a triple. Allen and Leach each had two hits for the Giants, one of Leach's being a triple. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	4	x	—	10	17	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	1

Batteries—Rhem and Mancuso; J. Elliott Bolen, Blake and McCurdy. Losing pitcher—J. Elliott. Umpires—Reardon, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 47m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	x	—	7	12	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	9	1

Batteries—Grimes and Wilson; Collins, Watt, Nichols and Davis. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	—	3	5	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	4	0

Batteries—Root and Hemsley; Cantwell and Cronin. Umpires—Pfirman and Rigler. Time—1h. 44m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	x	—	8	13	2
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	—	7	21	0

Batteries—Meine, Osborn, Spencer, French and Phillips; Clark, Moore and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Osborn. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Klem, Donnelly and Stark. Time—1h. 54m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	x	—	5	9	0
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	7	1

Batteries—Frey and Sukeforth; Walker, Berly and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Moran, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 40m.

ARMY POLOISTS WIN FROM PRIMROSE FOUR

RUMSON, N. J., July 25 (AP)—The United States Army four nosed out Primrose, 15 to 14, in the opening match of the Herbert Memorial Cup polo tournament here yesterday. Army gave the Primrose four a handicap of two goals and trailed until the seventh chukker.

Trailing 12 to 8 at the end of six chukkers, Army went on a scoring splurge to score six goals in the seventh period. Primrose tied in the eighth and final chukker, but Lieut. F. W. Makinney's goal decided the battle in favor of the Army. Cecil Smith, at No. 3 for Primrose, was the outstanding individual performer with nine goals. The summary:

ARMY	PRIMROSE
No. 1—Lieut. F. W. Makinney	P. Fleischman
2—Capt. C. H. Gerhardt	Lieut. J. Haskell
3—Lieutenant Jones	Cecil Smith
Back—Captain Smith	A. B. Borden

Score—United States Army 15, Primrose 14. Goals—Makinney 6, Gerhardt 3, Jones 3, Captain Smith 3 for Army; Cecil Smith 9, Borden 2, handicap 2, Haskell for Primrose. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TENNIS

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 25—R. P. von Bernuth, Whitestone, N. Y., and Hugh Oakley, Montclair, N. J., defeated W. Merrill Hall, Forest Hills, N. Y., and J. W. Mersereau, New York City, 4—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0, in the final of the men's doubles of the White Mountain tennis championships here yesterday.

Three Titles Won By Bachelors B. C.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (AP)—Five of the six championships decided in the opening of the fifty-ninth regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Schuylkill yesterday were carried off by Philadelphia crews.

New York A. C. intermediate eight-oared shell was the only crew to break through for an out-of-town conquest.

More than 5000 rowing followers turned out but scurried to cover midway in the program when a heavy rain storm passed over the Fairmount Park course.

Bachelors Barge Club of Philadelphia led the procession with three national titles. Emanuel J. McGreal defeated Wesley J. Bevan of Undine Barge by two lengths in the senior singles sculls, with Alfred B. Vogt of Penn A. C., third. McGreal is now eligible for the championship singles against Bill Miller, the titleholder, and two others.

The doubles combination of Ken Myers and W. E. Garrett Gilmore, two former national singles champions, carried Bachelors Barge to a victory. The club's senior four, with coxswain, retained its title.

Little Tommy Clark of Undine Barge won in senior 145-pound single sculls for the third-straight year, but was given a keen race by Robert Cumming of the South End Rowing Club of San Francisco.

Undine Barge easily retained its senior 145-pound four-oared title, defeating Penn A. C. by two full lengths.

The International championship Penn A. C. eight, New York A. C., Detroit Boat Club and Century Boat Club of St. Louis qualified for the final of senior eights.

Penn A. C. won the first heat in 6m. 10 4-5s., and Detroit took the second in 6m. 21 1-5s. The Springfield (Mass.) Rowing Association, holder of the 1930 national eight championships, was eliminated in the second heat. The summary:

Association Single Sculls (First Heat, Two to Qualify for Final)—Won by Alfred B. Vogt, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; Wesley J. Bevan, Undine B. C., Philadelphia, second; Anthony Kozak, Springfield, Mass., third; Edward W. Freeman, Nassau B. C., New York, fourth; Richard P. MacGowan, New Rochelle R. C., fifth. Time—7m. 59 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by A. O. Wirth, Viking R. C., New York; Manual J. McGreal, Bachelors B. C., Philadelphia, second; W. E. Johnson, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third; Paul Cunningham, New Rochelle R. C., fourth. Time—7m. 49 4-5s.

Association Single Sculls (Final)—Won by Emanuel J. McGreal, Bachelors B. C.; Wesley J. Bevan, Undine B. C., second; A. B. Vogt, Penn A. C., third; A. O. Wirth, Viking R. C., New York, dropped out. Time—7m. 45s.

Senior Four-Oared Shells With Coxswain—Won by Bachelors B. C. (bow—Walter Scheel, 2—John J. Byrne, 3—Charles Karle; stroke—Arthur Devine; coxswain—Edward Armstrong.); Penn A. C., second; New York A. C., third; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill., fourth; Viking R. C., New York, fifth. Time—7m. 15⅘s.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells (First Heat, Two to Qualify for Final)—Won by Penn A. C. (bow, John Brattan; 2, Thomas Curran; 3, Myrlin James; 4, John McNichol; 5, Latimer Lawrence; 6, Joseph Dougherty; 7, Daniel Barrow Jr.; stroke, Chester Turner; coxswain, Tommy Mack Jr.); New York A. C., second; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill., third; Undine Barge Club, fourth. Time—6m. 10 4-5s.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells (Second Heat, Two to Qualify for Final)—Won by Detroit Boat Club (bow, E. Kimmich; 2, R. Hemmerling; 3, Wayne Smart; 4, N. Gooddnow; 5, J. Meyers; 6, R. Dorn; 7, H. Wilson; stroke, N. Nestor; coxswain, R. Spicer); Century Boat Club, St. Louis, second; Springfield, Mass., Rowing Association, third. Time—6m. 21 1-5s.

Senior 145-Pound Single Sculls—Won by Thomas Clark, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; Robert Cumming, South End Rowing Club, San Francisco, Calif., second. Time—7m. 37⅗s.

Senior 145-Pound Four-Oared Shells with Coxswain—Won by Penn A. C., Philadelphia (Bow—Frank Moser; 2—Wesley Gehab; 3—William Malcolmson; stroke—Howard Miller; coxswain—Robert Dougherty); Undine Barge Club, second; Undine Barge Club, third; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill., fourth. Time—7m. 7⅕s.

Senior Doubles Sculls—Won by Bachelors Barge Club (bow—Kenneth Myers, stroke—W. E. Garrett Gilmore); Undine Barge Club (bow—Thomas Clark, stroke—Eugene Clark), second; Undine Barge Club (bow—Thomas Morrissey, stroke—Wesley J. Bevan), third. Time—7m. 28⅗s.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by New York A. C. (bow—J. Ryan, 2—M. E. John; 3—O. Kelly, 4—H. Walden, 5—W. Hooper, 6—V. Bisci, 7—A. Query, stroke—A. Averbuck, coxswain—D. Phillips); Southside Boat Club, Quincy, Ill., second; Vesper Boat Club, third; Bachelors Barge Club, fourth; Undine Barge Club, fifth. Time—6m. 24⅗s.

JANE BROOKS FACES FRANCES WILLIAMS

RYE, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—Jane Brooks, of Nyack, N. Y., the medalist, and Frances Williams, of Allentown, Penna., won the right yesterday to meet in the final 18-hole round of the women's invitation golf tournament at the Westchester Country Club.

Steady play yesterday returned Miss Brooks a 3 and 2 victory over Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, of Woodway, Connecticut state titleholder, in the first of the semifinals while Miss Williams spurted after a close contest through the first nine to defeat Mrs. Edward Stevens, of Round Hill, 5 and 4, in the second semifinal.

MRS. HARPER IN ESSEX FINAL

Defeats Marjorie Morrill After Losing First Set in a Close Match

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 25—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, San Francisco, former United States tennis champion, and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., were to meet today in the final of the Essex County Club's invitation tennis tournament.

Mrs. Moody, who coasted into the final round with a string of straight-set victories, rested yesterday while Mrs. Harper came from behind to defeat Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, defending champion. Mrs. Harper dropped the first set, 2—6, but rallied to take the next two at 6—3, 6—3.

A victory for Mrs. Moody today will give her a fourth championship in the Essex County club event.

In the doubles final today Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia will meet Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif. The mixed doubles will be fought between the star indoor team of Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., and Richard Harte of Brookline, and the winner of the semifinal match in which Miss Morrill and Dr. G. C. Caner meet Miss Cruickshank and F. M. Bundy.

Mrs. Harper's steadiness was the factor that overcame the eastern girl, who played splendid tennis to capture the opening set. She suffered a let-down in the second, when she dropped her service three times to her opponent's single fracture.

Miss Morrill appeared to have the match clinched when she broke through her opponent in the third game to take a two-one lead but she slumped again in the fourth game, when the Californian broke through her to even the play.

The match was one of the closest of the entire tourney, which had 20 of the first 32 ranking players in the draw. During the 26 games, the victor outscored Miss Morrill 31—28, and her errors were 51—59.

Playing against the former Helen Wills will be no new experience for Mrs. Harper, but she has never had any success against her. Their last match came in the final round of the 1930 Pacific coast championships, won by Mrs. Moody, 6—3, 6—1.

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB INVITATION WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, 8—6, 6—3.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Margaret Blake and Richard Harte defeated Virginia B. Rice and J. Brooks Penne Jr., 6—4, 6—4.

TRIPLE TIE FOR LEAD AT EASTERN POINT

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Three Connecticut youngsters, the eldest only 21 years old, led the field in the Shenecossett Country Club's invitation golf turnament into the first round of match play today.

Dow Ahern, 20, of Willimantic; William (Cy) Jenks, 21, Norwich, and Richard F. Berry, 18, Hartford, finished in a triple tie at 74 for first place in the 18-hole qualifying round yesterday.

Other qualifiers included David S. Gamble 3d, New Haven, 75; James Knott, Glen Cove, N. Y., 76; Bobby Grant, Hartford, 76; Gerald Callahan, Springfield, Mass., 77; Edward Suisman, Hartford, 77; B. W. Ayres, Worcester, Mass., 77; John Hennessey, Providence, 78; Andrew Pierson, Middletown, Conn., 78; E. L. Beard Jr., Flushing, N. Y., 78; Max Marston, Philadelphia, defending champion and donor of the Marston-Shenecossett trophy, 78; C. C. Elwell Jr., New Haven, 78; A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 78.

The sixteenth qualifying place was to go to the winner of a playoff early today among Dudy Rothenberg, Delaware Water Gap, Penna., Joe Lassell 2d of Worcester, Mass., G. B. Styffe, Fitchburgh, Mass., and F. Corbin Kohn, Eastern Point, all of whom scored 79's in the qualifying round.

Skal Fifth, and Ilex Sixth Boat to Finish Ocean Race

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 25—The Royal Engineers Yacht Club entry, the 51-foot yawl Ilex, sailed into Plymouth harbor today at 1:00:25 p. m. (8:00:25 a. m., E. S. T.), the sixth of the 10 yachts in the 3000-mile race from Newport, R. I., to Plymouth to finish.

William E. Roos' ketch, Lismore; Lieut. W. B. Luard's sloop, Maintenes II, and Paul D. Rust Jr.'s schooner, Amberjack II, all have been sighted within the last few days on the last third of the journey.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 25—Richard F. Lawrence's yacht Skal, an entry in the transatlantic race, put in during the night, making harbor in a gale with rains so heavy that searchlights could not penetrate the darkness. She was not officially timed.

The Wanderbird of San Francisco which accompanied the yachts arrived today.

Olin J. Stephen's 52-foot yawl, Dorade, yesterday was officially declared the winner of the 3000-mile ocean race from Newport, R. I., to Plymouth.

The Dorade, although given more than 46 hours time allowance by Paul Hammond's scratch boat, the 71-foot ketch Landfall, was the first of the 10 contestants to reach Plymouth, passing the finish line late Tuesday afternoon and completing the voyage in a little over 17 days.

The Landfall, arriving at Plymouth Thursday afternoon, was the second boat to finish, but apparently will have to give the runner-up position to D. F. Wolfe's Highland Light, which finished only 14 minutes behind the Landfall. Landfall conceded Highland Light 13h. 7m. 39s on time allowance.

Two more boats finished Friday. George Roosevelt's schooner Mistress arrived at the finish line at 1:48 a. m. yesterday and William McMillen's schooner, Water Gypsy, sailed by Samuel Wetherill, late yesterday afternoon.

William F. Roos' ketch, Lismore; the Royal Engineers Yacht Club's cutter, Ilex; Lieut. W. B. Luard's cutter, Maintenes II, and Paul D. Rust Jr's schooner, Amberjack II, all have been sighted within the last few days on the last third of the journey.

The Ocean Racing Club will hold a celebration dinner at Plymouth Monday to mark Dorade's victory and welcome the arrivals. Trophies will be awarded for the first three places.

The Highland Light started a fresh voyage last night within Plymouth Sound. It broke from its moorings during a fresh breeze and, with no one aboard, was drifting toward the rocky shore when it was overtaken by a motorboat and secured.

LABOR-LIBERAL CONCORD GROWS IN GREAT BRITAIN

English Writer Discusses Similar Aims of Both Political Parties

Is Great Britain soon to experience the long-talked-of amalgamation between Liberals and Labor, thereby bringing Parliament at Westminster back to the traditional two-party system? The following article expresses the view of a well-known Liberal journalist on the situation.

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A Liberal member of Parliament, speaking about the future of the Liberal Party, made the following remark to me the other day: "The House of Commons," he said, "like all Gaul, is divided into three parts—those who know that the Liberal Party is doomed, those who think it is doomed and those who hope it is not."

What are the grounds for this view about the fate of a party which from 1905 to 1918 was the predominant force in the House of Commons, and which looks back upon a century of brilliant achievement? Its decline is commonly attributed to the dissensions in the party immediately after the war.

But there is another reason to account for its decline. I allude to the rapidly developed strength of organized labor, and the growth of class consciousness after the war. There was a series of great industrial disputes, some of them culminating in strikes, in which the trades unions captured the sympathy of the organized working classes as the champions of higher wages or better conditions of work. Loyalty to trade unionism began to be a far stronger force than loyalty to party, and hundreds of thousands of working men who had once called themselves Liberals were swept into the Labor movement.

Up to now the Liberals have pinned their hope to electoral reform, and a fairer system of representation. But even if that can be secured, which is uncertain, it seems that it will come too late to save them. By keeping the Labor Government in power, the Liberals are held responsible for all its defects in administration, and even for its failure to cope with the trade depression. All who are strongly opposed to the Conservative program will be tempted to vote Labor, as the only non-Conservative party capable of forming a Government. All who are strongly opposed to Labor will for the same reason be tempted to vote Conservative. The Liberals will fall between two stools. If things go on as now, at the next general election their party is destined to be all but extinguished.

The Attitude of Liberals

Few Liberals have any illusions on the subject. Many of them profoundly dislike both Conservatism and Socialism, and yet see no future for themselves in the political arena under the Liberal flag. Young politicians eager for a career shrink from enrolling themselves in a party which seems to have no prospects of ever forming another Government of its own. Some older politicians, foreseeing its continued decline, long ago changed their allegiance. The 58 Liberals who remain in Parliament may be considered stalwarts in the faith. How many of them will remain after the next general election. Thirty? Twenty? Fifteen?

Yet in the House of Lords the Liberals can claim the long honored names of Lord Reading and Lord Grey, and the newer name of Lord Lothian; in the Commons, now that Sir John Simon has seceded, there are Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Walter Runciman, and a dozen brilliant though less famous politicians; and outside Parliament some of the most authoritative economists and sociologists in the country.

What is to happen to this party which is rich in brains and in moral character, for which five million persons voted at the last election?

Remember, it has not only brains. It has also a strong organization in the country. It has still the power, in many cases, to turn elections. That is to say, it has bargaining ability, if it cares to bargain.

At the present moment, moreover, it has the power to keep the Government in office, or to throw it out. It can sting but once, but it could sting effectually.

What is the reaction of Liberals in the House of Commons to these well-known circumstances?

Three or four of them say, "Never mind the future. Let the future take care of itself. Turn out the Government on the first occasion on which it does wrong."

Another group, numbering some 13 or 14 members, is anxious to emphasize the difference between Liberals and Labor men. They are very unwilling to give general support to the Government. They wish the separate identity of their party to be preserved in the eyes of the country.

Similarities in Policy

But the large majority of the party, with Mr. Lloyd George as its spokesman, favors a closer rapprochement with Labor. They regard the issue of free trade and protection as the greatest issue before the country, and that demands the alignment of all the free trade forces against the protectionism of the Conservatives. About India, about Russia, and about disarmament the Liberals and the Laborists have the same general sympathies. They have the same, or a similar, policy in regard to education, housing, slum clearance, factory reform and many other domestic social questions.

The Liberals are inclined to be uneasy about the Socialistic tendencies of the Labor Party, and its incapacity to resist abuses of the "dole" and reckless demands on the national purse in the supposed interests of the poor or the unemployed. But this sort of extravagance, the most serious of the charges against the Labor Government, they attribute rather to its weakness than to mistaken convictions. The defect of a Labor Government, standing by itself, is that it rests too exclusively on the support of one class, and on the trade unionists in particular. If Labor could command all the support which in the past has been given to the Liberals, it would be freer from this sectionalism, and it would be morally much stronger.

These are considerations which have certainly appealed to Mr. Lloyd George. During the last eight months he has been in far closer touch with the Labor leaders than ever before, and whenever he speaks in the House of Commons he wins a sympathetic hearing from the rank and file on the Labor benches.

Common Front Probable

This does not mean that Mr. Lloyd George, and the 40 or so Liberal members of Parliament who are with him, propose to join the Labor Party. Such a course would alienate their supporters in the country, and would not be effusively welcomed by the Labor organizations. But it does mean that they will endeavor to present a common front with Labor at the next general election. In that case there would have to be agreement about candidatures in the constituencies as well as about policy. Only by that means could they muster a strong Liberal vote for Labor in chosen constituencies, and a full Labor vote for Liberals in others. Up to the present no such agreement is in sight. But that is what some of the Liberals and some of the Laborists are working for in the belief that there is no other means of averting a sweeping majority for conservatism and protection at the next general election.

Such an agreement may be frustrated, for party traditions die hard. If it is—if the Left and the middle party are unable to coöperate, the Conservatives seem likely to win an overwhelming victory. In that case, Labor would fall, to rise again another day. The Liberals also would fall, but with this difference, that their party would be permanently extinguished.

Since this article was written, Sir Oswald Mosley, who broke away from the Labor Party and set up a party of his own, has lost two influential supporters in John Strachey and Allan Young, who have resigned owing, they say, to finding that they were being led in "a Conservative or Fascist direction."

Air Lines Form Protest Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An organization of air passenger line operators who have not received federal contracts for the transportation of air mail has been formed in Kansas City by seven air lines.

The purpose of the organization, known as the Independent Air Passenger Association, is to protest the recent action of the Post Office Department in awarding 16 air mail contract extensions to air line operators holding other contracts.

The operators who formed the association contend the McNary-Watres air mail amendment, which became a law last year, was intended to aid passenger air lines through the placing of air mail on the planes. Under post office contracts, the transportation of mail is accomplished with the payment of so much a mile to the operator of the line. This, they say, has not been done except to a favored few.

Air Services Unite Pacific Coast Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The twice-a-day airplane service between this city and Port Angeles on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, started this summer, means that the airplane as a "common carrier" now connects the most northwestern city in the United States with all other air route cities in the country.

A business man who flies from Port Angeles to Seattle and from there to Spokane, a common occurrence, goes 525 miles and still has not been out of his own State.

The elimination of distance has given a strong impetus to business interrelations in this State. The daily service from Seattle to Spokane, 333 miles away, means a daily interchange where formerly not only miles but mountains and desert made for separation.

Not only this State, but the whole Pacific Northwest is being made into a commercial unit by scheduled air service. The plane routes are patronized almost entirely by business people and the service is suited to their needs.

Smaller Grape Crop Cuts 'Relief' Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Growers of raisin and table grapes may need less farm relief than was originally expected, the California Grape Control Board, Ltd., believes.

Adverse weather conditions are reported to have reduced the crop by 400,000 tons since the original estimates were made setting the crop to be 90 per cent of normal. The new total may be from 10 to 25 per cent lower than this.

Financing of raisin grapes, as based upon the original expectation of a crop of 215,000 tons, would have taken $11,000,000 of Federal Farm Board money. Present crop conditions would indicate that only 175,000 tons will be produced, which will require only $7,500,000 to finance.

MANITOBA BOYS GIVE UP PRIZE MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRANDON, Man.—The provincial exhibition, held in this city, was pronounced a big success this year, despite the unfavorable economic conditions prevailing in the agricultural industry.

An action worthy of note was that taken by the farm camp boys who, after a conference among themselves, decided to donate all their prize moneys to the exhibition board. Another gift of interest to the exhibition was a 15-ton weigh scales, presented by A. H. McPherson, who has taken an active interest in the fair for years.

NELSON HEADS UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. William Stuart Nelson, for the past year assistant to the president and associate professor in the school of psychology and religion at Howard University, in Washington, D. C., has been elected president of Shaw University for Negroes at Raleigh, succeeding Dr. Joseph L. Peacock.

AGENT CREDITED FOR ADVANCE IN PIEDMONT AREA

Three South Carolina Counties Lead in Farm and Mill Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Three northwestern South Carolina counties—Spartanburg, Greenville and Anderson—are leading all other counties in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas and Georgia in both agricultural and textile development, and are among the most efficiently managed in the area, in the opinion of Mr. W. L. Willet, agricultural supervisor of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway, who was a visitor here recently.

Much of the exceptional success enjoyed by the three counties is attributed by Mr. Willet to the work of the county agents.

"These three counties in the Piedmont section are producing nearly 217,000 bales of cotton, pay mill wages of $25,200,000, spin more than 500,000 bales of cotton, and themselves are enormous tax yielders to the State," Mr. Willet pointed out. "Yet the county cost and machinery does not differ radically from that of any other county.

"In these three counties the county agent is given many special helpers, and there has never been in this general section such agricultural leadership and solidarity, such crops of oats, wheat and legumes, so many gardens and orchards and special fields of cabbage and Irish potatoes, or a better tillage system in corn and cotton fields.

"In these counties we can see best how the duties and responsibilities of the county agent have in the last four or five years greatly increased. We see him at work as the last link in an intricate chain—national agricultural department, state colleges, experimental stations and extension agencies—as summing up the research done by these organizations and giving then the results to the farmers in concrete, applicable form. We see him aiding in the planning, cultivating and gathering of crops.

"But today the agent's work also has taken him into the realm of the financier. We find him as a buyer of materials, a seller of commodities produced, and a dispenser of emergency loans. The boys' and girls' clubs also are under his direction, and in Spartanburg County are found some of the largest units in the country. All this, plus the task of linking up all the farms of the county, makes his a full-sized, man's job."

Mr. Willet believes that the general tendency toward diversification among southern farmers, as encouraged by agricultural experts, is destined to go a long way toward solving the problem of cotton overproduction.

Directors Called To Revive Bank

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—Mr. Max D. Steuer, investigator of the affairs of the closed Bank of United States and at the same time prosecutor of its convicted officials, announced yesterday that he was actively at work upon a reorganization plan which called for large contributions on the part of the bank's directors. Unless they come forward with the money necessary to protect the interests of depositors, Mr. Steuer warned, they will face prosecution along with officials and directors still under indictment.

Six of the directors already have promised to supply $250,000 apiece to the reorganization plan, Mr. Steuer said, while others have pledged themselves for between $100,000 and $150,000.

"If the directors of the Bank of United States do not want to feel the wrath of the 400,000 depositors who have been robbed of their hard-earned money," Mr. Steuer warned, "they had better reach into their pockets and help in the plan to reorganize the bank and safeguard the interests of depositors. Some of them, I know, are sincere and are now anxious to help.

"There are men, I believe, in high financial circles who will be ready to help reorganize the bank if the directors do their full duty first. If they don't, the blame and responsibility will be their own. They themselves will have to suffer the consequences."

Carolina Seeks To Improve Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Explaining the recent elimination of 465 schools through consolidation, the state board of equalization announced that this was mandatory under the law and that every effort was put forth to see that none suffered injustice. "The result," said the board's spokesman, "represents the earnest effort of this group to carry out the intent of the law and to build for the State a better school system."

The State has taken over the operation of all public schools for a period of six months each year, the term required by the constitution, and the difference between this period and eight or nine months, as the case may be, must be taken care of locally, by the counties and special school districts.

SUSPENSION URGED OF LIQUOR LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The West Australian Alliance at its annual meeting passed a resolution affirming that it was desirable to suspend the issue of further liquor licenses for a period of five years, and to curtail the hours during which liquor may be sold. This proposal was made in view of the urgency of conserving both state and private finance in the present period of acute economic distress, and as an act of statesmanship on the part of the Government.

COTTON BAGGING GAINS IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The first bale of cotton of the 1931 crop, which was ginned at Lasers, in the dry farming region of Texas, was wrapped in 100 per cent cotton bagging, according to a statement from the Association for the Increased Use of Cotton here.

At the headquarters of the association inquiries about cotton bagging are coming in daily from every section of the South, it was said, and the indications are that it will be widely used. This, the association says, has been made possible by the action of the southern mills in agreeing to allow seven pounds extra weight to be added to all bales wrapped in 100 per cent cotton bagging, thus offsetting the difference in weight between cotton and jute bagging.

College Houses Rare Old Medal Of Mexican War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—William and Mary College has lately come into possession of a rare memorial relic of the Mexican War period, in the form of a large bronze medal, the original of which was struck in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott, pursuant to act of the General Assembly, in 1848 and in 1850. The history of the medal is interesting.

On Feb. 7, 1848, the Virginia Legislature adopted the following resolution: "Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Executive be requested to have made and to present to Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott a gold medal." Then followed a long inscription.

On Jan. 1, 1849, John B. Floyd became Governor of Virginia. He did not like the inscription that the Legislature had prescribed for the medal and suggested the following instead:

"The Commonwealth of Virginia presents this medal to Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott as a memorial of the admiration with which his native State regards his distinguished services whilst commander-in-chief of the American armies in the War with Mexico, 1847."

On March 21, 1850, the General Assembly accepted the substitution. Governor Floyd, in a letter dated Feb. 27, 1849, said that this second inscription was written largely by his daughter, afterward the wife of Robert W. Hughes, father of Robert M. Hughes, of Norfolk, who was the donor of the medal, now in the library of William and Mary College. Judge Robert M. Hughes has the original draft of Governor Floyd's alternative inscription for the Scott medal, and has given the library also a photostat copy of it.

Five bronze copies of the gold medal made for General Scott were struck from the same die. The size of the medal exceeds three inches in diameter. One bronze copy was presented to the Duke of Wellington. His letter of acknowledgment is in the possession of Judge Hughes. One copy was retained by Governor Floyd, and this is the one recently presented to the college here.

Norway Seeks Cure For Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw.—According to reports issued by the public employment bureaus, the unemployment situation in Norway has grown worse. Compared with last year, there are now 43 per cent more unemployed reported at the labor exchanges.

A government grant of 1,000,000 kroner ($250,000) for the purpose of unemployment relief in the new budget seems inadequate, and a request has been made for additional grants in January next.

Mr. M. Vik, the Minister of Social Affairs, replied that the proposals of the Government for supporting agriculture and forestry would involve greater activity throughout the country. And in case of need, an added grant would be asked for.

The situation has, on the whole, been quiet, and the self-restraint and good behavior shown by the laborers have been marked. A request from the Labor Unions to the Government to inforce prohibition during the conflict was declined.

Indian Repatriates Present Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Many of the Indians who returned to their native country from South Africa under the assisted emigration scheme are desperately anxious to return to the Union. Mr. Bhawani Dayal Sannyasi, a prominent Indian social worker in South Africa, who has just published the results of an independent inquiry into the condition of repatriated Indians, produces evidence to show that the majority of the repatriates regret that they ever left this country.

Mr. Sannyasi's charge is that the Indian Government has shown callousness with regard to the lot of the repatriates, pointing out that "the problem of the returned emigrants is an after-effect of the inhuman indenture system" of earlier days, that the original sin was committed by the Government of India, which cannot now disown responsibility.

Homogeneity High In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina has, for a long period, asserted the distinction of being the most homogeneous State in the Union, with less than one-half of 1 per cent of its population foreign-born.

The 1930 census figures, analyzed and interpreted by economists of the University of North Carolina, indicate that the State still holds this record. Of the total population of 3,170,276, only 8950 are foreign-born. The native white population is 2,226,160, or 70.2 per cent; the native Negro population 918,647, or 29 per cent, and the Indian population 16,579, or .52 per cent.

Thus, it will be seen that, in spite of the influx of foreigners, this State still has more of the original Americans within its borders—the Indians—than people of foreign birth.

WAR MINISTER RESIGNS

LISBON, Portugal, July 25 (AP)—The Minister of War, Col. Schiappa Azevedo, has resigned. Col. Lopes Mateus, Minister of Interior, will act for him until a successor is appointed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Help out the family income by selling finest Christmas Card line in 14 years. All or part time, home or travel. [illegible] Calendars; new sentiments; new designs; personally processed with customer's name; box assortments; prices moderate; start now, before friends buy elsewhere; we deliver direct to customers later and pay postage; limited supply of sample books ready now; opportunity to become general agent; for quick action, state selling experience in first letter. "ART-POINT" Studios, Dept. 46, Sebastopol, California. (Oldest, largest Process House in West.)

REMOVAL NOTICE—Garlside's Iron Rust Soap has removed ink, rust, chemical and other stains from clothing and fabrics since 1894; agents wanted; write or wire for particulars. Dept. N, 577 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES—For sale, electrical business, artistic lighting and contracting; established 8 years; steadily growing business in near-by beach town. Address L-2, Monitor Office, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

FINE income apartment house, cost $15,000; will sell for less than half this figure, as am retiring for all time. J. W. MASURY, St. Cloud, Fla.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Gentleman's estate or inn, 23 rooms, furnished, huge fireplaces, electricity, Frigidaire, electric range, 100-ft. barn, 40 acres cleared land, splendid lawns, shade trees; perfect view; 75 miles north Portland, Me.; main highway; price $14,000. Write 905 Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

WHITTIER, CALIF.—For sale, 34-acre citrus and walnut ranch, clear, 2-story modern house; implements; wonderful location; terms. OWNER, Route 3, Box 223.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE caretaker and companion for old gentleman or couple of any age needing attention; I am middle-aged and fairly educated, speak English and German; at liberty to go anywhere; very good references. ERNEST STAROSTE, 1160 W. 15th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUCCESSFUL sales executive desires connection in similar capacity; extensive experience in automotive field; 9 years domestic, 7 years foreign; age 39; A-1 credentials. Write Box P-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION wanted in a school as HOUSE-MOTHER or CHAPERONE by refined middle-aged woman. Address 23 Burt St. SE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—Position as hostess, private club, apartment hotel, or as jewelry saleswoman; diamond experience; unencumbered; will go anywhere. 316 Stella St., Metarie Ridge, La.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1666 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and H cars.

WILL lease for one year, in exclusive district in Hollywood hills, 3 minutes to Hollywood Boulevard, my charming new colonial home, completely furnished accordingly; 10 rooms including study, 4 bedrooms, 4 baths, double garage; inspiring view, quiet, accessible; $300 month. Pictures on application. Box H-34, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St.	Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1264
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opera	Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
59A Unter den Linden	Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Building	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI	
1329 Ingraham Building	Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Building	Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND	
1400 Union Trust Building	Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Tel. Empire 2090
KANSAS CITY	
485 Nat'l Fid. Life Building	Tel. Victor 3703
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
Van Nuys Building	Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE	
824 Skinner Building	Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS	
1775 Railway Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON	
1022 Am. Bank Building	Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, 70 and 74 The Fenway—Attractive apartments, newly decorated, 1, 2 and 3 rooms with dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire, incinerator, etc. Janitor on premises. Com. 7699.

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 1839.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Rd.—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 rooms, sun parlor, piazza, electric refrigeration, garage; 2-family lower apartment; available Sept.; $90. Asp. 9403.

CAMBRIDGE
17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"
To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call POR ter 3666.

CAROLINA INVESTS $144,667 IN TIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State of North Carolina has just awarded a contract for 9980 pneumatic automobile tires, 10,430 pneumatic tubes and 200 solid tires, through the division of purchase and contract.

The total cost of the tires will be $144,667.40. This, it was announced by Mr. A. S. Brower, purchasing agent, represents a saving of $80,000 over the average price paid by the counties. There were 23 bids submitted.

CHILD LABOR REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A decrease of 68 per cent in the number of children, up to 16 years of age, employed in all industries, including textiles in North Carolina, has been recorded since 1922, according to figures released by the Division of Standards and Inspections of the newly organized Department of Labor. This decrease was in the number of children, white and colored, certified by the old state child welfare commission for work in industry.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

ONE BLOCK OFF BEACON
[illegible] 482 Audubon Road, Boston. Clock 6672.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—To Paul Revere, 361 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments available Aug. 1st; modern in every detail; splendid environment; [illegible] and T. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic [illegible].

SUB-LET BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED SUITE IN THE [illegible] MANOR [illegible] BOSTON

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"WEST GLOW" offers children all the pleasant experiences of farm life, swimming, hiking; Blue Ridge section; altitude 2000 feet; delightful climate; rates reasonable. MR. and MRS. GEORGE T. CARNAHAN, Pulaski, Va.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. BRIMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 6243 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—4-room furnished bungalow, bath, including gas, electricity, $50 weekly in August; surf and bay bathing. NEWTON, 223 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

TO LET, cottage for August; 6 rooms, electricity, gas, bath, garage, waterfront location; telephone Hyde Park 1118, or apply to cottage with blue shutters, Humarock Beach, Scituate, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARDERS wanted; ideal country; all conveniences; first-class table; handy to everything; $14 per week. MRS. SYLVESTER GOODWIN, Butler's Corner, Springvale, Maine.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Young woman will share bungalow, South Shore, one or two ladies or business couple; reasonable rates; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Hing. 0322-R. M-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ON beautiful Lake Oscawana in the Putnam Co. hills, THE GARDEN, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.; an admirable place to spend your vacation; 30 guests; modern rooms; home cooking; water sports; weekly $30 and up; booklet.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

GARAGES

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

THE ADDINGTON
Phone Regent 3139 Brookline, Mass.
Attractive rest home of refinement.
Experienced care if needed.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue, Ken. 4435, Boston

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1938)—Practitioner's beautiful front office facing Park; evenings, Saturday afternoons; reasonable. Ch. 4-2826.

PAYING GUESTS

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Excellent table; loving service; restful, refined; day, week, permanent. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used
Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 Street, New York City
(near 5th Avenue)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Furnished summer cottage, Marshfield, Mass., Ferry Hill section of Humarock Beach; 6 rooms, bath, combination coal and gas range, fireplace, 2-car garage, 2 extra building lots, trees, rose arbors; exclusive neighborhood; short ride to Christian Science church at Marshfield Hills. Inquire within or telephone Marshfield 126-3, or Boston, Kenmore 7759. M. B. SARGENT.

FOR SALE, $35,000, to settle estate at 306 Lee Street, in Brookline's most exclusive section; house of 9 rooms with splendid remodeling possibilities; 26,400 sq. ft. land; midway between The Country Club and The Christian Science Benevolent Association. DR. FRANK WATSON, 11 Virginia St., Dorchester. Phone Columbia 7493.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DOSE & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3805 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

ONE-FAMILY, 6 and 7-room houses, modern reconditon. St. Albans, Hollis, Queens Village. GEO. R. HORHORST Sr., licensed broker, 19516 119 Avenue, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Laurelton 8-7642-J.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED—A limited number of representatives to sell a distinctive line of hand painted Beach, Lounging and Hostess Pyjamas in Satin, Rayon and Cotton; made only to order in studio where each garment is designed individually. During this past season our sales to the best dressed of Florida reached our capacity. In the right locality you can have the same success. Liberal commission. V-106, 1329 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

RESORTS

AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Near Asbury, Shrewsbury River—Tennis, golf, bathing; $30 weekly including excellent meals; special family rates. EMMA VANHORN. Tel. Red bank 283.

CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGE, ELKINS, N. H., TOWN OF NEW LONDON—Modern conveniences; home cooking; large rooms, comfortable beds; tennis, fishing, bathing; near Lake Sunapee Country Club; mountain and lake scenery; weekly rates $16 to $21, $3.50 per day; send for booklet. Address MISS A. L. WHITTEN, Elkins, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler St., Boston, Mass. Han. 8369
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.00.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE
$10-$20 WEEKLY
New 550-room hotel, comfortable and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St. Homelike meals.
TRANSIENTS, $3 PER DAY UPWARD
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
MAIN 4-5300

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St., Water Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St., near Fenway Park—Permanent and tourist guests; kitchens, laundries, showers; all cool outside rooms. Kenmore 1982.

BOSTON—Clean, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates for tourists; near Christian Science church; at MISS BROWNE'S, 185 Huntington Ave., Apt. 2. Phone Com. 9651.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Desirable, comfortable, attractive, centrally located; permanent or transient home. For summer or winter; overlooking park and river.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Rooms, double or single, permanent or transient; reasonable; basement room $3; garage. Comm. 8391.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished rooms, single and double; near church. MRS. CHAS. H. PRINGLE, 136 Massasoit St. Commonwealth 6754.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Attractively furnished rooms in comfortable home; free parking. 31 Babcock St. Regent 3678.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Outside large front rooms, singly or in suite; privileges; private American home. 11 Naples Road. Asp. 3847.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Attractively furnished, light, airy room, near bath; home privileges; board if desired; lady only. 33 Allendale Rd. Tel. 5-3068.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 74-16 41st Ave. —Large corner room, adjoining bath; cool surroundings; private home; near subway. Newtown 9-0970.

MELROSE, MASS.—Neatly furnished room on bathroom floor, large closets, exclusive neighborhood; piazza and large yard; in private family of 2 adults. 21 Orient Avenue. Tel. Mel. 1143-W.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

N. Y. C., 30 West 69th—Comfortable rooms; near church; private family; good transportation. Call mornings, evenings. [illegible]

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Court St.—Two furnished rooms, private baths. Telephone 7789 Gladstone.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 517 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6437.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, expert, diversified experience, desires position any capacity where can be of service. Write Box L-38, Room 1604, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED young English chauffeur, intimate knowledge Paris, Riviera, Central Europe; French, Italian spoken; excellent references and appearance. M-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 21, 3 years' banking experience, paying and receiving teller; 15 years auto driving. L. M. GORMAN, 40 Hillside Avenue, Verona, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED baby's nurse; Christian Scientist preferred; best references. Write Box M-40, Room 1604, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOME manager desires position where initiative is necessary; drives car; daughter 12 years; available Sept. 1st. Write X-43, Room 1604, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PRACTICAL attendant, visiting aid, for one needing care (light colored). Write BRUCE, 297 Edgecombe Ave., N. Y. C. (Apt. 30).

REFINED young colored woman wishes work during month August; care children, cooking or general; references. MRS. MABEL E. ROGERS, 35 St. Germain St., Boston. Ken. 6122.

REFINED woman desires to serve as companion, attendant; good reader; Christian Scientist preferred. Kenmore 8443. 1 Batavia Street, Boston.

WOMAN with secretarial and housekeeping experience would be glad of position as companion, Sept. 1 or sooner. Regent 1908, 336 Tappan St., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG woman would like mother's helper position; vicinity of Boston; $8 per week. MISS HARPER, 568 Crescent St., Brockton, Mass.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST needed in Christian Science church in suburb of Philadelphia; a Christian Scientist preferred. For full particulars address Box J-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

HILLSIDE COTTAGE
HOLDERNESS, N. H.
Lake and mountain resort; outdoor sports; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

LAKESIDE HOUSE
Beautifully situated on shore of Lake Winnisquam on D. W. highway; good boating, fishing and bathing; golf near by; special attention to auto parties. H. H. BENNETT, Prop., P. O. ADDRESS, LACONIA, N. H.

PINEHOLM FARM—Quiet, restful home in Susquehanna Valley, Route 7; four beautifully decorated rooms, 15-18-20 feet square; excellent beds, board and service; modern improvements; home baking; large shaded grounds and porches; garage. MRS. GRACE H. MORSE, Unadilla, N.Y.

PRIVATE HOME, Maine coast, directly on shore of beautiful wooded island, 8 miles from Portland; fresh sea food, vegetables, eggs, chickens, also meat dinners, delicious waffles; airy rooms, screened piazza and sleeping porch; tennis, free boat and fishing rods; $15.50 weekly; lower price for long stay; reserve for Aug. and Sept. S. M. GREENE, Cliff Island, Maine.

WANTED—Summer boarders, modern conveniences, $15 weekly. MRS. NORMAN WRIGHT, Sunny Pine Farm, Walpole, N. H.

The FIRS and FELSTED
SUNSET P. O.
DEER ISLE, MAINE
Vacation homes amidst the island beauties of Penobscot Bay. Informal but refined. Quiet and Rest in a natural environment unspoiled by exploitation. Golf, tennis, hiking; motorboat parties to points of interest, Rockland to Bar Harbor. The FIRS, $18 to $23 weekly; FELSTED, $25 to $35.
S. B. KNOWLTON, Sunset, Maine

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for some time. Harriet S. Hagen has answered by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. Miss Hagen is now teaching this method at 1233 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Telephone Hoboken 3-2446.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 846 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $5.00

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We Also Sell Coal and Coke

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SURETY BONDS
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NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
2028½ 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM

Our July Clearance
Your Chance to Save
CAHEEN'S

BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
FIVE POINTS

GOODYEAR
SHOE HOSPITAL
South's Most Beautiful Shop
Phone 4-[illegible] 418 N. 20th Street
Opposite Tutwiler Hotel
Work Called For and Delivered

DINE AT THE
Britling
1815 1ST AVENUE N.
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309 20TH STREET N.

ORDER
Stull's
Highland Ice Cream
from your druggist and be sure it's Stull's. You deserve the best.
Phone 4-4335 3619 AVENUE G.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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Service Station
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WOCO PEP
TIOLENE OIL
Washing—Doping—Polishing

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers
and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Hosiery Repairing
"Careful work and at moderate prices"
CAHEEN'S
THIRD FLOOR

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4381
1422 19TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

Fowler's
The SPOTLESS CLEANERS
Cleaned and Pressed for $1.00! Any Dress, Ladies Coat or Coat Suit. Mail orders solicited. 206 CONTI STREET.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE CEDAR 107

Finest Quality Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
PEACOCK BOOTERY
at ALEX RICE
COURT SQUARE

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES
GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS
and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

FORT LAUDERDALE

Bon Ami
The MODERN CLEANER

The Wheless Sanitary Market
Service With Friendliness
924 NORTH ANDREWS AVE. Phone 9143

JACKSONVILLE

Furchgott's
GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

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WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
31 W. FORSYTH ST.
Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
31 WEST FORSYTH STREET

LEVY'S ADAMS at HOGAN
Ultra-smart Apparel for Men and Women Conservatively Priced!

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
Graduate Corsetiere
Gossard Corsets—Girdles
Foundation Garments—Brassieres
Lingerie—Pajamas—Negligees
Trousseaux
Marshall Fields and Vanity Fair Hosiery
13 WEST DUVAL ST. PHONE 5-5436

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 32445.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Shell Gas and Oil
Complete Tire Service
Accessories at all our filling stations
2175 NE 22nd Ave. 640 NW 12th Ave.
1441 SW 8th St. 1102 NW 7th Ave.
1104 W. Flagler St.
MIAMI BEACH
845 5th Street 1698 Alton Road
Howard E. Orben Co.
Headquarters Filling Station
165 SW 1ST STREET PH. 29868

Burdine's
MIAMI, FLORIDA
A Complete Department Store

STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.
Dealer in Men's Dress Shirts and Work Clothes
7915-7917 N. E. 2ND AVE.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
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Large Selection
Draperies and Upholstering
Studio of
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Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 2537

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GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. Little River

PURITAN CAFE
Well balanced meals, properly prepared under sanitary conditions.
7911 NE 2ND AVE., LITTLE RIVER
Earnest McGinnis, Prop.

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"The House of Friendliness"
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American and Swiss
Watch Repairing a Specialty
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High Grade Painting Auto Repairing
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The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers

WEST CONCORD
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The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
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36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
2 Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

FLORIDA

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Safe Pasteurized Dairy Products
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KICKLITER BROS. HARDWARE and PAINT CO.
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Wholesale and Retail
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA • FORT MYERS • BRADENTON

ST. PETERSBURG

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CLEANING and DYEING
LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
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TAMPA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

DIXIE LAUNDRY AND DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, Manager
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
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Quality Material—Honest Service
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TAMPA, FLA.

Eddy G. Hauer
Reasonable prices in Plumbing, Heating, Repair Work
Phone 4815 COR. FLA. and MICHIGAN

Laura's Beauty Shop
1013 SWANN AVENUE
Shelton Permanent Waves
Completely Equipped for Care of Skin, Hair and Nails

ABBY HAT SHOPPE
201 CASS STREET
Featuring SMART HATS
at popular prices, 99c, $1.99, $2.99

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
FLAMINGO DRIVE & FY.
PHONE 7175

De Luxe, Inc. Cleaners & Laundry
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GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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2059 NORTH DECATUR ROAD

Broom Beauty Shoppe
721 GRAND THEA. BLDG.
Eugene or Frederick
Permanent Waves, $5.00
Finger Wave with each Haircut 50c
Phones Jackson 8064, Wa 7464
Shampoos 50c
Haircuts 50c
Finger Waves 50c
All Three for $1.00

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room

Private room available afternoons and evenings for banquets, parties, etc.
ATLANTA MACON, GA.
65½ Broad St. NW. 151 Cotton Ave.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Anderson and Megee Beauty Salon
Shrine Temple
82 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
All branches of beauty culture.
JA 4800

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Regenstein's Peachtree Store
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
209 PEACHTREE STREET N. E.

LAUNDRY May's Linen Service
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Roofs, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
Have Your Furnace Vacuum-Cleaned Now
CHARLES N. WALKER ROOFING COMPANY
141 HOUSTON ST. WA. 8747
Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Rocks the Dickey"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

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Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

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ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

A&P
ESTABLISHED 1859
"WHERE ECONOMY RULES"
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

OVERSEAS

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, 25, Stanhope Gardens, S. Kensington—Superior guest house, hot & cold water, telephones all rooms, from 27/6; highly commended.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAS anyone a daughter who would like to share happy home and school life with mine, aged 13? Christian Scientist preferred. Entire charge taken if parents abroad. Further particulars MRS. A. E. THOMSON, 2 Athole Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, W. 2.

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ADVERTISER, 6 years' practical experience, including four years with prominent GOLDSMITH in London, travelling in Europe, desires to meet others of similar vocation with view to exchanging knowledge of craft which will prove mutually beneficial and progressive. BENNETT, 16 Elsenham St., London, S. W. 18.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"Suzy OLLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 6 rue de Calais XVIIème. Telephone Central 34-00.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Modern country residence; beautiful scenery; well stocked orchard; close to rail, main line; high veldt; 10 miles from Queenstown. For particulars apply STEPHENSON, "Arncliffe," Essex, Dist. Queenstown, Cape Province, So. Africa.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

GERMANY—Married couple, good family, would take 2 young men as boarders; good table, every modern comfort, best location. E. JACOBI, Hamburg, Hofweg 40. Tel. B. 2.2781.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Working housekeeper seeks post of any kind; best references. FRAU MARIE VON DEM BUSSCHE, Berlin, Utrechterstr. 18, bei Alscher.

GERMANY, Hannover—Clerk seeks post. Kaufm. Angestellter sucht Stellg. Autobranche. Erfahren Kontorarbeiten. Verkauf v. Zubehör, Ersatzteilen. Technische Kenntnisse. Führerschein 3 b. Karl Kruse, Volgerweg 1.

PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE—Mr. Taleb
9 rue Jean-Marie Jégo, drives one of his own 7-seater touristic cars anywhere. Price according arrangements. Tel. Gobelins 56-09

ROOMS TO LET

BERLIN—Furnished room for 1 or 2 persons, 5 minutes from Potsdamer Platz. FRAU TIETZ, Berlin-Schöneberg, Sachsendamm 38. Möbl. Zimmer 1-3 Pers. 5 Minuten Potsdamer Pl.

SINGING TEACHER

PARIS—Madame Elizabeth Campbell, Hotel Majestic, Avenue Kléber, concert operatic mezzo-contralto and teacher of singing; interpretation; diction.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Photohaus Erwin Singer
I., Wipplingerstr. 17; Phone U 21-6-51
I., Lichtenfelsgasse 1; Phone U 24-7-23
IV., Margaretenstr. 96; Phone A 33-3-70
Photographic Materials—Moderate Prices
Special attention given to amateur work

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

HELLERUP FARVEHANDEL
STRANDVEJ 101 Tel. Hell. 1081
Wall-Papers, Color and Painting Requisites

ROSKILDE

The Mixture
SVINEHELD
for Pigs
K. THOLSTRUP, Ibsgaard, Roskilde

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

MENTON French Riviera

HOTEL BANASTRON
Menton. Promenade du Cap Martin.
FIRST CLASS SELECT HOTEL
Open all the year

PARIS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
5 Avenue de l'Opéra

Hôtel Des Etats-Unis
16, rue d'Antin (Avenue de l'Opéra)
Built in 1928, very modern comfort. Moderate prices. Telegr.: Etauniotel.
Under same management:
HOTEL DE NOAILLES
9, rue de la Michodière (Opéra)
Inclusive Terms
Refined Cooking Telegr. Otelnoail

ELYSEE Coiffure

51, Avenue George V (Champs Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 53-16, 54-27
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special room for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

Hotel de la Bourdonnais
113, Avenue de la Bourdonnais
Tel.: Ségur 07-58 31-24 Teleg.: Hotelbour Paris
Single Room 25 to 45 frs. With bath & W. C.
Double Room 35 to 50 frs. from 60 frs.
EVERY COMFORT—RESTAURANT

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made
Mr. and Mrs. AMMONS
European Address: HOTEL SAVOY
194 bis, rue de Rivoli Paris.
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

"Florence" Restaurant
23, rue de Ponthieu
Rond Point des Champs-Elysées
Real American Food
Home Cooking—American Soft Drinks in large, airy Restaurant.

La gerardine
Method for training straight hair into wave naturally. Non-alcoholic—non-oily—non-sticky.
47, rue des Mathurins Tel.: Gutenberg 06-56

Grand Garage Descombes
(Mr. Graf, Suer.)
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
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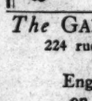

The GALIGNANI LIBRARY
224 rue de Rivoli, PARIS
The Oldest English Book-Shop on the Continent

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

"WILL"
Shoe Artist
Quick worker. Very reasonable. Made to measure. Glove fitting.
28, Place St-Georges PARIS

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

Nétiane MODES
Moderate Prices
Building St. Augustin
36, rue de la Pépinière
1st Floor, Salon 22 & 23. Tel. Laborde 00-06
Punctual and absolutely reliable

Hotel Brighton
218 rue de Rivoli
Finest situation opp. Tuileries Gardens
Entirely renovated
Moderate terms

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
12, rue Orimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FRANCE

PARIS (Continued)

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9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED BAGS
Original Designs
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St. Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-25

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
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Unter den Linden 59A

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Fine Printing Undertaken
HEINRICH SCHULTZE NACHF.
Behren Str. 28 Tel. Merkur 5645
Closing Time 6 o'clock
PAPIER—SCHREIBWAREN—BUROBEDARF
Anfertigung feiner Drucksachen
Geschäftsschluss 6 Uhr

ERES-LAUNDRY
ERES-WASCHEREI MARSCHERSTR. 12
BERLIN - LICHTERFELDE-RUF-G 3 LICHTERFELDE 3021

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

HOTEL & RESTAURANT
MÄRKISCHER HOF
KLADOW
Herrlicher Ausblick auf den Wannsee

RESTAURANT
GRAND HOTEL AM KNIE
Bismarck Strasse 1
Excellent Cuisine Dinner Music

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Artistic Portrait Photography
Instruction. Professional Training
KÖNIG-ROHDE
Lützow Str. 77. Tel. Lützow 8360
Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

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CORSETS OF EVERY KIND
Corsetspezialgeschäft: Corset Imperial
HEDWIG BÖHME
Prager Str. 33 Tel. 15178
Corsetmoden jeder Art, Büstenhalter etc.
Marke "Winco": elegant und preiswert

FRANKFURT a/M

SCHUHHAUS BENEDIKT G.m.b.H.
KAISER STRASSE 11 JOUNA
Unsere Qualitäts-Schuhwaren zu jetzt zeitgemässen Preisen!
English Spoken!

HAMBURG

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FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

SWEETMEATS
FRIDA HANISCH
Hamburg 19, Eppendorferweg 137
(von 2-3 geschlossen), Tel. H. 2. Elbe 5100
Schokolade, Konfitüren, Kakao, Keks, Bonbon

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

J. Casparis van der Laag
SYRUPS
Fl. 0.95 a bottle
When handing in this advertisement
Fl. 0.50 a bottle.
LIMONADE SYROPEN
Fl. 0.95 per flesch
Tegen inlevering van deze annonce
Fl. 0.50 per flesch.
OVERTOOM 71 Phone 31936

Musical Instruments
S. WIJNBERG
Roelof Hartplein 13 Phone 22580
PIANOS • RADIO
High Class Drapers

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330736 THE HAGUE

NED: KOLEN-GROOTHANDEL
WALDORPSTRAAT 91
Tel. 115531 The Hague Tel. 115531
ALL KINDS OF HIGH CLASS FUEL SUPPLIED
Representative: H. DE HAAS, ABEELSTR. 52

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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11 Via Magenta

GEORGE A. COLE—*Art Dealer*
Covers made to order in the following sizes:
6½ by 4¾ 9¾ by 6¾
10 by 6¾ 15 by 10¾
2 BORGO SAN JACOPO

ROME

PAUL KREMOS
VIA CRISTINA 86
The most beautiful artistic SILVER AND GOLD ARTICLES
Finest Prices

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Malthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8
Books—Magazines
Stationery
A. B. BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 13

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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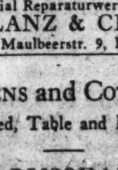
BOLLWERK 15



Limousine 6 cyl. von frs. 6500-30.000
Spezial Reparaturwerkstätte
LANZ & CIE
Bern, Maulbeerstr. 9, Huttwil.

LINENS and COTTONS
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
SPITALGASSE 4, BERNE

Buchler
Shoes for Everybody in the family
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE
Berne
6 Rue Christophe 6
Exchange Office
Travellers' Cheques and letters of credit cashed.
International banking facilities.

Metzgerei Charcuterie
FRITZ RUTSCH
35 AARBERGERGASSE Tel. Bw. 43.28
First Quality in All Meats
Speciality Bernese Sausages
Prompt delivery in Berne & adjoining towns

Yala
First Quality for Ladies' Underwear
AU BON MARCHÉ, S.A.
Spitalgasse 3-7, Bern

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The HOUSE FOR CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Stationery—Envelopes
For personal and business use
FOUNTAIN PENS
W. RUEGG & CIE.
SCHWANENGASSE 5
LARGE ASSORTMENT

KNECHTLI
Successor A. Parpan
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
Children's Dresses

KLAMETH & CO.
Confiseriefabrik
16 Tscharnerstrasse
First House for specialities

MEDALS PLAQUES BADGES
Artistic, Business and Commercial Engravings
K. Eichenberger
Engraver—Die-sinker
Berne (Suisse)

Buy Your Flowers in Switzerland
AT
GESCHW. EHRHARDT
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

Grocery Shop Epicerie Fine
FR. KRUMM-FOLLY
Effingerstrasse 69 Corner Brunnmatt
Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolate
Prompt delivery to the home. Tel. Ch. 49.17

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

ED. MEYER V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
BERNE, SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. Bw. 23.31

Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. Chr. 42.81
Alle Arten Buchbinderei

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J. LIENHARD
FURNITURE
CURTAINS UPHOLSTERING
Satisfaction guaranteed
Boxingerstrasse 136

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 46.125, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 rue du Mont Blanc

Kitchen Craft Specialists
Terraillet-Rotisserie

E. MOTZIG
Rue du Vieux College 4
HIGH CLASS BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY
Comfortable and luxurious Tea-Room
SALON DE GLACES
ICES

BANQUE POPULAIRE GENEVOISE
PLACE DE HOLLANDE
All Kinds of Banking and Credit Transactions

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell finest WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

LIBRAIRIE KUNDIG
1 Place du Lac Tel.: 40.684
THE ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKSTORE OF GENEVA

YOUNG SWISS LADY
knowledge English and Typewriting seeks Post. Shop or office.
MISS KELLERHALS, 68 Rue de la Servette

FLOWERS
MARCHAND-SCHOENAU
14 Rue du Conseil General
Telephone Permanent 43.802
Member of "Fleurop" and "F. T. D. A."

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO. Ltd.
Interlaken Grindelwald Wengen
When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, ask for
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER and BURRI'S GENUINE SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
DAIRY PRODUCTS P. BURRI Tel. 309

LAUSANNE

QUALITY GROCER
of SQUARE DAPPLES
Fruit, Fish and Poultry
Swiss Chocolates
Mellen-Morges Temperance Drinks
M. GILLIÉRON
Lausanne, under the station, Switzerland.

LUCERNE

Maison Moser
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

ST. GALLEN

DRUG STORE
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
MINERAL WATER
NON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS
MARKTGASSE 18

THUN

MAX REINER
THUN MARKET AVE.
The important Music House in the Bernese Oberland
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Columbia and H. M. V. Gramophones. Radios & Records

ZURICH

Upholsterer — Decorator
Pierre Moecklin
Upholstered Furniture
MATTRESSES CURTAINS
Mühlebachstrasse 59 Tel. 20413

TEACHER
with Zürich teachers' diploma gives
LESSONS TO CHILDREN
Occasionally Holiday-Governess
Mrs. BERTA ESSIG-WYSS, Dietikon

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

MERCURE
Stands for Quality
Tourists find in our shops a most varied assortment of Chocolates, Biscuits, Cereals and Canned Goods.

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1879
Bahnhofbrücke—Limmatquai
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer Biscuits

Albrecht-Schläpfer & Co
Linthescherplatz 10, b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

INDIA

CALCUTTA

William Heath
Park House 5 Park Street
CALCUTTA
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
Expert Cutters and Fitters from the West End, London

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

CLEGHORNS
For LOVELY INEXPENSIVE
SILK MATERIALS
CLEGHORN & HARRIS Ltd
DEPARTMENTAL STORES
Cape Town, Durban, Pt. Elizabeth

Phone 686 Head Office and Works
Woodstock 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers Cleaners & Dyers

Silver Fern DRIED FRUIT
We stock it and will deliver free to your door orders 5 lbs. and over. Ask for price-list.
NATIONAL EXPORTS (PTY.) LTD.
Oak Street, Cape Town

RENDOR
Specialist in
Millinery, Children's Wear
Hemstitching, 4d per yard. Hat Renovations
Second Floor Remington Buildings
96 St. George's St., Cape Town
Telephone 6033 Cen.

Louise Moss
For Smart Up-to-date Millinery
137 Longmarket St.

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS
34 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 3360 Central

J. LAWLEY & CO. LTD.
"West of England"
for Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitting
Come in and inspect our goods.
Westminster House, 120 Longmarket St.
CAPE TOWN

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. Cen. 5330
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS.
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of town and suburbs
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS

DURBAN

Lovell S. Robertson
DIAMOND RINGS, WATCHES CLOCKS & JEWELLERY
All Repairs Personally Supervised.
Ring Cards & Catalogues on application.
9 CASTLE ARCADE WEST STREET

LOUDEN BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

The Marriott Road Butchery
A. MACNAB, Proprietor
Family Butcher and Purveyor
46 MARRIOTT RD. Telephone 2388
Daily Deliveries.

For All Your ELECTRICAL WORK
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Lamps STOVES Fittings
Repairs Specialists
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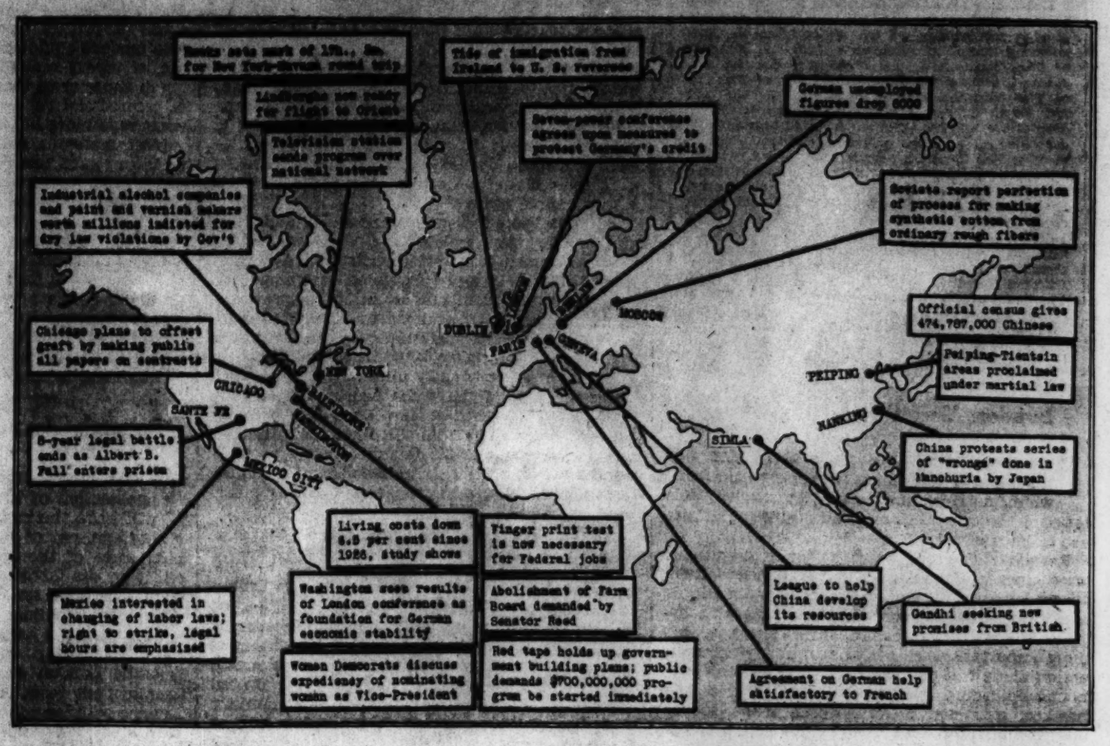
World News of the Week at a Glance


Boats sets sail of 17t... Mr. for New York-Detroit round trip
Lindbergh not ready for flight to Orient
Television station sends program over national network
Tide of immigration from Ireland to U. S. reverses
German unemployed figures drop 6000
Seven-power conference agrees upon measures to protect Germany's credits
Industrial alcohol companies and paint and varnish makers worth millions indicted for dry law violations by Gov't
Societe report perfection of process for making synthetic cotton from ordinary rough fibers
Official census gives 474,787,000 Chinese
Chicago plans to offset graft by making public all papers on contracts
Peiping-Tientsin areas proclaimed under martial law
China protests series of "wrongs" done in Manchuria by Japan
8-year legal battle ends as Albert B. Fall enters prison
Living costs down 8.8 per cent since 1926, study shows
Finger print test is now necessary for Federal jobs
Mexico interested in changing of labor laws; right to strike, legal hours are emphasized
Washington seen results of London conference as foundation for German economic stability
Abolishment of Farm Board demanded by Senator Reed
Women Democrats discuss expediency of nominating woman as Vice-President
Red tape holds up government building plans; public demands $700,000,000 program be started immediately
League to help China develop its resources
Gandhi seeking new promises from British
Agreement on German help satisfactory to French
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All Nature

Chimney Swifts

CHIMNEY swifts are considered the most aerial of all small birds, as on swift, tireless wings they swirl and dart through the air from break of day to set of sun—with wide mouths agape, sweeping up insects.

In some parts of North America there are swifts which roost and build their nests in hollow trees, under rocky ledges or along the walls of caves; but east of the Rockies such birds have practically abandoned this habit and have taken to occupying tall chimneys—hence their name. The feathers of their short tails end in barbed shafts which help support them as they cling to any upright surface.

Sometimes the identity of swifts has been confused with that of tree swallows as they are about of a size—five to six inches—and also are long of wing, as well as being given to similar ways of making a living while flying in small companies. Swifts, however, may always be recognized by their continuous twittering while on wing, and often even after they retire to their dingy retreats. It is helpful to note the different manner of flying also, as swallows glide gracefully without seeming effort, but the wings of swifts pump the air constantly as they pursue their erratic movements. Then, too, swifts are dusky, even sooty, of feather—while swallows always have some distinct field mark to distinguish them.

Usually three or four eggs are incubated in a basket nest made of twigs cemented together and fastened to the inside of a chimney by means of a sticky fluid secreted by glands in the mouth. The young remain in this sooty cell until they are perhaps a month old before they seem to realize they have wings.

In early autumn these long-winged birds begin their migration to parts unknown—for the location of their winter home still seems to be a mystery.

A Quotation for Today

NOTHING is so strong as gentleness, nothing so gentle as real strength.
—FRANCIS DE SALES.

The Mail Bag

Wadestown, Wellington, N. Z.

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you although I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor for some time.

I live in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, and our house overlooks the beautiful harbor to which ships of all shapes and sizes, from countries and islands all over the world, find their way.

Like most other towns and cities, Wellington has its historical places. The first to be noticed on entering Wellington is the Massey Memorial which stands on Point Haswell and which can be seen by all ships entering and leaving the port. Mr. Massey was a greatly loved and respected Prime Minister who held the Premiership from 1912-1925.

In the center of the harbor are two islands and the larger of the two, Sonos Island, was used during the war as an internment camp but is now a quarantine station.

At Wallaceville, a small township about 25 miles from Wellington, stands a tumbledown tramps' inn, which was used at the time of the Maori Wars as a stronghold for the "pakeha" (white people). The place still bears the ravages of these wars in the shape of bullet holes and here and there are spy holes where the "pakeha" spied upon the movements of the fierce and terrible-looking natives who lived only for battle.

It is hard to believe that the now very much respected peaceful Maori of today could have had ancestors so warlike and fierce.

I am very interested in motor camping, tennis, swimming, and dramatic art and if any girls about 17 or 18 who are fond of any of those amusements would correspond with me I should be very pleased.

With best of wishes from "Ao-tea-Roa."
Joyce M.

Lee, London, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag but I hope it will not be the last. I am 15 years years of age, and live in one of the many places in England, where council houses are being erected by the hundreds.

Five years ago it was still a quiet village, now it is a town, complete with tram lines, traffic, etc.

I am very interested in art, and enjoy the reproductions of paintings sometimes to be found on the Home Forum Page. I would like to correspond with anyone similarly inclined.

I go to a public school, and play rugger, cricket and tennis. I think the Monitor is an ideal paper; it interests everyone, children included. I like the Mail Bag best, I think, but Synonym Golf is not only interesting as a game, but educational, and ranks a good second.

In closing, I again ask all those who are interested in art, to correspond with me. Russell F. C. D.

Liverpool, England

Dear Editor:

This is to thank you ever so much for all the help I have received from the Monitor. I enjoy the Young Folks' Page, the Daily Features, Radio, and Aviation, the Home Forum, and the Educational Pages—nearly all of the paper, you see. I read the rest because it helps me so much in general knowledge and information about the League of Nations.

Our school has joined the Youth Hostel Association, and at Easter a party of girls and mistresses are going to Wales. We shall tramp about 15 miles a day over the mountains and then at night stay at the hostels. The schools have built these by giving donations, and we only have to pay one shilling (or 24 cents) a night for staying there. We shall do all our own cooking for tea and breakfast, and then tramp on to the next hostel.

We have various expeditions at school. Last Easter, a party of girls went to the Lake district, others went to London to see the Italian Art Expedition, and sometimes we go over liners and factories near here.

We are very keen on the League of Nations in our school, and we are making log books of different countries' connections with the League.

I have lots of pen-pals in America, so I should love to write any girl, about 15 or over, living on a tropical island or anywhere in a foreign country, such as India, Japan, China, Switzerland and Holland.

Dorothea C.

[Dorothea's letter was, as you see, written some time ago.—Ed.]

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to you. In spite of it I hope it will be published.

I live in Berlin, the capital of Germany as everybody knows. Berlin has many beautiful parks and a lot of historical places. For instance, Unter den Linden, famous historical street, with beautiful buildings on both sides, and Wilhelmstrasse, so-called Diplomatic Quarters, with its Foreign Office and the palace of the President of Germany, as well as other ministries.

If anyone would like to write to me, I will tell them more about Berlin, and I promise faithfully to answer all letters I receive.

I am interested in all outdoor sports, stamps, postcards and particularly in the English language. I am 15 years old and should like to have letters from boys around my age, especially from England and America.
Fritz M.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Dorothy F. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music, art and sports.
Marjorie S. (15), Newcastle, Australia.—Interested in needlework and cooking.
May S. (16), Melbourne, Australia.

For Boys

Charles R. (13), Coraopolis, Pa.
Gunter S. (16), Ehrenfeld, Koln, Germany.—Interested in painting, modeling, building, etc.
Alfred L. (18), Bathurst, N. S. W., Australia.—Correspond in French or English.
Harry K. (18), Toledo, Ohio.

Over 20

Katharine C., Leominster, Mass.
Edna W., Woodstock, Ill.—Especially from Japan and Germany.
Genevieve C., Cherry Creek, N. Y.—Especially from Florida and foreign countries.—Interested in nature study.
Bert O., Barrington, Ill.—Interested in stamp collecting, especially British colonials.
Joe K., Muenster, Germany.—Especially from India and other parts of Asia.
Margaret J., Tacoma, Wash.—From foreign lands.

Alphabet Puzzle

All the letters of the alphabet are to be used to complete the words in the spaces, one letter for each space. Perhaps the easiest way to solve this would be first to complete the words where there is only one possible solution. Then by shifting about the remaining letters you will find their proper places as well. All the words are common nouns.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Split Words Puzzle:
Is land. Island.
Of ten. Often.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Successful Outing

Berlin.

IT WAS a country school in Germany, where children from 10 to 14 years of age were together in one class. The teacher was talking with the pupils about a trip they were all taking the next day. There was a pause, and the teacher went over to a little boy whose eyes were brimming, and said to him, "We are very sorry that you can't go with us, but we are going to walk many miles." The little boy was a cripple.

Thereupon one of the larger boys got up, saying, "We can carry him; we have often done it when playing." And he and another boy showed how it was done, folding their hands together and thus making a comfortable chair.

The teacher told them that this plan might do for a short time to play but not for many miles.

But the boys persisted. "There are many of us," they insisted, "and we can all have our turns." The teacher gladly gave in with the remark, "I am very glad that you are good boys, and I know that you will carry it through."

The next morning the lame boy with beaming face arrived at the schoolroom with his mother, who thanked the boys very humbly because her son would not have to stay at home as he usually did when the school went on an excursion. But it was not only with words that she thanked them; she had made a big cake which was greeted with great joy by all the boys. Then they started, the lame boy sitting on the hands of two big boys.

"They have carried him so long! Now it is our turn!" was heard over and over again; and the teacher had to settle these generous disputes with a timepiece, so a different team of boys could have a turn for 15 minutes.

The party ended in perfect harmony, and thus it remained—a memory of joyful service.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Insofar (Mrs. M. T. N.)—There is no such word. Write it "in so far." The confusion is probably due to the use of "inasmuch," which is one word.

Duodecillion (C. C. B.)—Pronounced *du-o-de-sil'-yun*, with secondary stress on the first syllable; first *u* long, *o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *it*, second *u* as in *circus*. One duodecillion, expressed in numbers, is: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

Only (R. W. W.)—Care must be exercised in placing "only" as an adverb as close as possible to the word it modifies. Take these examples: (a) Only he voted for Mrs. Jones (no one else did); (b) He only voted for Mrs. Jones (he didn't support her); (c) He voted only for Mrs. Jones (he voted for no others). "Only," of course, may be used as an adjective, as, "He is an only son"; and as a conjunction, as, "I would come only that I am very busy."

Brevities

Humorist: A London man jumped four feet from a lying position. And he just managed to eaten his train by going without his breakfast.

Detroit News: Everything is relative, of course. An English economist says he wishes his country could undergo a year or two of what Americans call depression.

Punch: A professor of English says that we shall soon need a new word to describe the speech used by the average American. What about the American language?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

London Was Only a Beginning

THE seven-power conference at London was a signpost—a signpost pointing to the road which must be quickly and persistently followed if the crises in European and world affairs are to be resolved.

Results of the conference, so far as they went, were unexceptionable. The great powers have succeeded—and it was no insignificant achievement—in agreeing upon measures to check temporarily the drain of capital from Germany. But more important work lies ahead. Today common action alone will pull the nations out of the economic doldrums. And once the hand of rescue has been extended to Germany, as in the Hoover moratorium plan and now in the seven-power conference, it should not be withdrawn.

The more fundamental solution of Europe's crisis which lies in revision of the present staggering volume of mutual obligations must soon be positively sought. Many interests, among them leaders of Wall Street and Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, wished the conference to get to the bottom of the debt and reparations question. But the conference itself—confronted by the unwillingness of the French even to discuss permanent relief for Germany without attaching political conditions which would perpetuate the status quo—deliberately decided to keep off dangerous ground. The decision was motivated largely by the Germans themselves, who realized that French opposition would defer their hopes for the long-term credits needed by German finance and industry.

This curtailment of activity which was necessary to secure success can mean only that major problems must be tackled later. Everything in Europe today comes back to the issue of treaty revision between France and Germany. In the very midst of the conference a memorandum on armaments sent from Paris to Geneva once more underlined French insistence on preserving the existing frontiers and treaties by force.

But in the darkest hour of excited mistrust which preceded the London conference, work was begun to rebuild confidence between the two Rhineland neighbors. Chancellor Bruening's visit to Paris was but the barest preliminary to Franco-German rapprochement. At first its good effects seemed likely to be overturned by a wave of French animosity toward English-speaking negotiators who seemed to be isolating France in the London discussions. But now that it is clear French interests have been well preserved, opinion in France is taking a swing back which opens the way to better results.

Therefore, as Premier Laval himself said at the conference's closing moment, it is now possible to arrange a series of Franco-German meetings which hold the key to future European stability. These talks are the best kind of preparation for the disarmament conference next February, and there is no necessity to be pessimistic about their outcome. No man in Germany is better calculated to win French confidence than Dr. Bruening. No future government is likely to have more chance to present Germany's best interests to Paris. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Henry L. Stimson have gone to Berlin to begin a new series of talks. As the French statesmen join in these conversations talk must come closer and closer to fundamentals.

Thus the London conference has really prepared a challenge to statesmanship during the coming weeks. The first problem is Germany's to see that the minimum relief given by the conference shall be turned to best advantage and that internal measures of reform shall leave nothing more to be desired in the way of self-help. French opinion, on the other hand, reassured by the outcome of the conference, must realize its positive obligation to Germany in preserving European stability. The status quo which is so dear to France will not persist for a single moment if Germany collapses and Bolshevism sweeps the country.

Having given Germany temporary relief and having assuaged French opinion, the conference can be genuinely satisfied with its results if its members face the future determined to grapple unhesitatingly with the fundamental problems of German stability and Franco-German relations. Only as this is done will vital questions such as disarmament, which must be approached before it is too late, become approachable.

Rate Increase Plan Rouses Protests

THE proposed increase in American railway freight rates is not going to be "railroaded" into existence with the celerity originally anticipated. This is clear from the tenor of hearings so far held by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is understood, moreover, that the commission already has received more than 500 protests from various organizations, and few letters in support of the move. This opposition does not, however, in itself preclude the merits of the railroads' case, nor the likelihood that a measure of relief will be accorded.

It is true that the most vociferous approval of the higher rates comes from those who do not have to pay these increases themselves, but there is involved in the question not only a definite emergency in the matter of protecting railroad credit, but the possible effect on public confidence. The immediate increase in the market price of railroad securities which followed the proposal for higher rates in itself has been a helpful phase in the business situation. Of course, a stock market gain does not mean prosperity for everybody, but increased prosperity for the railroads through these higher rates would automatically transmit itself to the industries which benefit by railroad purchases. Among these are steel, lumber, coal and oil, of which it is stated that fully 20 per cent of the output of each is utilized by the railroads, not to mention numerous other materials and supplies of a manufactured nature.

Without the substantial economies, and even greater efficiency, which have been reflected in rail managements in recent months—and which should in any case be extended—a number of railroads would even now be in bankruptcy, according to a recent address by L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Rumors that a prompt decision would be rendered by the commission are obviously unfounded, in view of its assignment of dates for hearings. The railroads were assigned a few days commencing July 15, and respondents will have their innings commencing August 31. It seems scarcely possible that a decision can be reached and higher rates made effective before October or November.

A Quota for Japan?

THE extent to which sentiment in the United States has altered upon the question of Japanese immigration is reflected in current discussions of a quota basis for the Orient. Progressively, since 1924, when the objectionable Japanese Exclusion Act was adopted, the United States has been rising above the momentary prejudice which permitted that needless affront to a friendly power. A year ago measures were introduced in Congress to extend the privileges of the quota system to Japan. That they failed of final consideration was perhaps due largely to the fact that many congressmen who favored this step in Pacific rapprochement were unconvinced that public feeling would applaud it.

The movement to put an end to exclusion of the Japanese takes form again in proposed consideration of quota advocacy by the immigration committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The question has been broached by interests upon the Pacific coast, and there are some who see in this action evidences of a marked alteration in the far-western viewpoint. But even if credence attends such an interpretation, weight also must be given to the widespread friendship for Japan which, unfortunately, did not become articulate when Congress abruptly terminated the "gentlemen's agreement" of 1907.

The wisdom of the Roosevelt Administration's negotiation of that agreement under which Japan undertook to control the migration of her laborers bears but little upon the present situation. The manner of its termination seven years ago was unnecessarily harsh. It was out of consonance with American coöperation in Japan's economic and industrial development. The desired end—demagogically flaunted as the preservation of the integrity of American labor standards—would have been as ably served by a quota restriction as by direct exclusion.

This still holds true. Extension of the quota system to the Orient would permit entry of about 180 Japanese and 100 Chinese annually. These would almost entirely be restricted to ministers, professional men, students and similar persons who are admitted even under the present restriction. Opponents to the extension of the quota declare that it would open a wide door to Oriental immigration. But in fact there would virtually be no change in the actual situation save in some minor divisions of the Pacific countries.

But the change in the relationship between the United States and Japan would be of vast importance. The effect upon the economic relationship is, indeed, one of the factors back of Pacific coast advocacy of the quota system. But even such gains are secondary to the lasting values of improved international relations. It may be, as one Japanese statesman suggested, that this is entirely a matter of sentiment. But it follows, as he declared, that such sentiment is "one of the great forces in the world with which statesmen must reckon."

A Challenge to Motorists

MOTOR vehicle speed limits in many parts of the world continue to show constant upward revision. This legal sanction of faster driving applies not only to private passenger cars but to commercial vehicles and buses.

In the United States, nine states have this year revised their regulations relating to motor vehicle speeds. In every instance the revision showed a liberalizing influence at work. The erstwhile almost universal maximum of thirty-five miles an hour has been deserted by a majority of the forty-eight states. The record shows that, with Nevada joining the ranks this year, ten states now have abolished the arbitrary maximum speed limit altogether. Of the remainder, fifteen have limits of forty-five miles an hour, nine of forty miles an hour, ten of thirty-five, two of thirty, one of twenty-five, and one of fifty. Massachusetts, which increased its specified maximum from twenty miles to thirty miles an hour, has a clause in its speed law which permits higher speeds when conditions make them safe.

Two especially significant aspects of motor vehicle speed legislation this year are those which relate to heavier commercial cars and buses, and the enactment, by West Virginia, of a minimum speed regulation. The latter law, which has been considered for several years, prohibits unnecessarily slow driving on the open highway.

In the matter of higher commercial vehicle speeds, which were increased from twenty-five to thirty-five or forty-five miles an hour in several states, motor vehicle commissioners have carried a point they have been making for several years. They have argued that to liberalize passenger car speed limits while keeping heavier vehicles at much lower rates was to place an obstacle in the path of passenger car operators and to create an unevenness in traffic movement hardly consonant with safety.

Commercial vehicle builders and owners also played their parts in convincing legislators that more liberal speed limits were merited. The former have equipped their products with pneumatic tires, which do much less damage to highways at high speeds. They also have developed braking systems equal in their effectiveness to those of private passenger cars. By employing this modern equipment and developing a standard of safety maintenance and driver training much superior to that of the past, the operators of commercial vehicle fleets also have helped to encourage more liberal limits.

Most motorists will welcome the continuance of the upward trend in speed regulations which widens the motor vehicle's usefulness. At the same time, all motorists should bear in mind that while speed laws prescribe a maximum rate beyond which drivers should not go, they leave to the individual's judgment those dozen and one other speed limits imposed by the conditions in his immediate vicinity. Higher speed limits give him a broader field for the exercise of a capacity for intelligent decision. It is a field in which he should be proud to serve, a challenge to his finest instincts.

Britain's Juvenile Labor Shortage

IN THE near future, it seems probable that, in one section of her population, Great Britain will have the experience of being faced with a shortage, not of jobs, but of workers. The low birth rate of the war years is now having its effect on the labor market, in Britain and other countries, and a serious scarcity of young workers is rapidly becoming imminent.

Now that the danger has been seen before it has arrived, steps can be taken to cope with it. But the London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment feels that, in view of the vast difference between conditions in rural and in industrial areas, the problem lends itself to treatment on a regional rather than on a national basis.

One aspect of the question is not without its consolations. A prime social difficulty has arisen in the past from the fact that thousands of young boys and girls, on leaving school, enter into "blind-alley" jobs from which they are dismissed on reaching the age of eighteen, thus entering their adult life on the broad bosom of the unemployment insurance register, which is obviously in the interests neither of the individual nor of the nation. But, in the event of any shortage of juvenile labor, it is precisely these "blind-alley" jobs, which have in themselves very few even temporary attractions, that will find difficulty in getting workers.

It will be in the ranks of messengers, van boys, newspaper sellers and errand boys, not in the jobs that hold out a prospect of permanent employment, that the scarcity will be chiefly apparent; and this will serve as at least a partial contribution to the solution of the problem furnished by the hosts of young people who have hitherto been thrown out of work on reaching maturity.

Eight O'Clock in the Morning

IF A poll were taken on the favorite figure registered on the dial of a clock, probably there would ensue an amiable interchange of opinions on the part of early risers and the night owls. Quite a few would acknowledge that the "witching hour" for them is when the whistle blows at five o'clock, and the rush begins for the clanging street car bound for home.

Christopher Morley has a jolly little poem for commuters, one celebrating the departure of a speeding train bound for quiet homesteads and pleasant villages. He entitles it "The 5:42," and one of the stanzas runs:

> Hark, adown the canyon street
> Flows the merry tide of feet:
> High the golden buildings loom
> Blazing in the purple gloom;
> All the town is set with stars,
> Homeward chant the Broadway cars!

But a goodly number will agree probably that the hour of the day which generally finds them most alert and wide-awake, and eager for the day's adventures, is eight o'clock in the morning. If a train has carried them cityward, they have encountered many fellow travelers and pleasantly passed the time of day with them; perhaps commented a bit on the latest happenings recorded in newspapers which spread their fluttering banners along the length of every coach.

All of these folk are bound for work. Shop and office and avenue radiate with fresh activity and promise, for it is eight o'clock in the morning and a brand-new working day has begun. And many a worker knows again that comfortable, at-home feeling which comes most strongly when one is "on the job."

Editorial Notes

"Children," says the United States Children's Bureau, "should not be taught to be little misers. A savings bank into which pennies disappear never to be used has relatively little training value." In other words, there is a time to feed Bunny—and a time to shake him. Little financiers no doubt need adult guidance; but the Children's Bureau is mistaken if it thinks they haven't found out that Bunny Bank works both ways.

Engineering skill has developed an automobile that is so safe that less than one accident in every ten is traceable to mechanical defects, and at least one-half of these are the result of carelessness in not repairing weak parts. It looks, from a safety viewpoint, as though the driver has got to live up to the performance of his car.

Could the proposed christening of the new navy dirigible Akron by the release of white pigeons be considered as giving the ship a flying start?

Buyers who are discriminating in their private purchases can also save by increasing their interest in what is bought with their taxes.

Won't someone please hurry up and try to swim the English Channel, so we may know that summer is here!

More "cutting out" of cutting in would make motoring safer.

Young Folks and the Fifth Nocturne

"DO GO and talk to Gramp," Clare Parker urged her mother. "He's on a rampage again, and there's no use for anyone but you to try to do anything for him."

The older woman smiled tolerantly and seemed unperturbed as she replied:

"Did you try?"

"Indeed I did. You know, Adelaide—" Clare had recently taken to using her mother's Christian name when addressing her. "I'm really goofy over Gramp; always have been. He's such a splendid chap, but I never seem to say the right thing to him when he's having one of these spells. And this time, believe me, was no exception."

Her mother was thoughtful, and Clare continued: "He seemed calm enough; was reading; and suddenly turned on me and said something about 'these young folks' not being educated along the right lines. I knew what was coming, and hoping to divert him, I turned on the radio. He went right on talking, though he cocked an ear toward the radio. Then out of a clear blue he asked me who Sindig was. Of course he got me without a comeback and the only thing I could snatch at was Sinbad—you know, Sinbad the Sailor. So I said, 'Sounds like the Arabian Nights.' Well, from the way he took on I could not have said a worse thing. He got red in the face trying to keep dignified; exclaimed that I knew even less than Ted, and then, just as I was leaving the room, called after me, 'I don't know what your mother has been thinking of!' So, darling, even you are in for it. It's evidently something to do with the way you have or have not brought us up."

* * *

When, a moment later, Mrs. Parker entered the living room, "Gramp" was striding up and down, somewhat noisily, his face flushed, his hair rumpled. He looked up as his daughter entered, and his expression softened, as it always did when he saw her.

"What's the matter, Father?" she asked, sympathetically, "the children been bothering you again? Is it anything I can help?"

"I'm afraid not, my dear; I'm afraid not. Not now, it's too late. Yes, it is the children." His voice showed a restrained irritation.

"Don't worry about them. Clare and Theodore are really all right. It's the times that are different, Father."

"I should think they were, and I don't get adjusted. I don't click with them, as Theodore would say. I don't get used to hearing your seventeen-year-old daughter call you Adelaide. They may be good young folks, they may be all right, but even you must admit that they are appallingly ignorant."

His daughter said nothing. She had not long to wait.

"Clare turned on the radio, a moment ago, and the music was so similar to 'The Rustle of Spring' that I asked her if she knew Sinding. She didn't—didn't even know how to pronounce the name, and called it Sindig. I doubt if she knows who Wagner or Handel, Beethoven or Liszt were. And what do you think Theodore asked me this morning?"

His daughter shook her head.

"He said, quite seriously, 'Gramp, what was Tipperary besides a song? A boat or a picture, or what?' Or what?"

* * *

The look which he gave his daughter as he repeated, "Or what?" was eloquent of his despair, not alone at the ignorance of a young gentleman concerning the equine holder of the world's exhibition high jumping record, but that a grandson and granddaughter of a Southerner should know so little concerning good music and good horses.

There was nothing said for a moment; then he walked over to the closed instrument, a concert grand, and said:

"I don't suppose you ever touch the piano any more, do you, Adelaide?"

She caught the wistfulness in his tone. She recognized, too, that while he might be having what her daughter disrespectfully referred to as a rampage, back of it all lay a semihopeless grasping at a past that in retrospect seemed far better than the present.

"Well, not very often, Father; that's true."

"Wouldn't play a piece or two, would you? Or probably you're just going out to the movies or to a bridge."

She interrupted with, "Now, Father, you know perfectly well that I seldom go to the movies and never play bridge. Sit right down over here," taking his arm to lead him to his particular chair, close by the piano. "Close your eyes! You and I are going to have a beautiful time, at a very exclusive afternoon recital—just the two of us."

Adelaide Parker had always maintained that it was no more reasonable for one to forget how to play than it would be to forget how to read. Her father watched her as she opened the piano, pushed back the bench—it used to be a stool that she twirled up and down, a stool with fringe and tassels, in the dear days when she was studying at the Academy, and was fully expecting to be a second Teresa Carreño. She took off her rings—another echo of a past mannerism.

She knew so well what his choice would be that she would not even make him ask for it. It was Beybach's "Fifth Nocturne."

* * *

It was easy for him to follow her instructions. He closed his eyes and gave himself up to the enjoyment of an exquisite reliving of the past. Ah, the Chopin Ballad in A flat. He remembered when she first added that to her repertoire: it was during a long summer that he used to listen attentively, morning after morning, to her practicing this musical gem. He could smell the scent of the Cherokee roses, on the veranda just off the music room, in the old Louisville homestead. Surely when she finished this, were he to open his eyes he would see, through the open windows, the saddled and bridled horse, waiting to take her on her morning canter through Mockingbird Valley.

This and many another treasured memory came to him as his daughter played on and on. He could even fit into the pictures the particular scene of her girlhood with which he associated certain composers: Grieg, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann.

"Do you remember this, Father?" It was the voice not of the past but of the present which spoke now. His daughter smiled at him as she played a sparkling bit, a haunting melody running through the brilliancy.

"Almost, dear; almost I can get it. Not quite."

"It is the 'Chanson Polonaise,' Wieniawski's. The one I played that winter I came home from Paris; don't you remember?"

He recalled it all then, that and much more. How proud he had been of her, when, upon her return from European study, she had made her first appearance in a public recital, to which the Courier had given a two-column notice the next day. He must have that clipping somewhere among his papers. He would look it up a bit later.

* * *

He opened his eyes and watched her. How much happiness her playing had given, during all these years, not only to him but to others, because she had always been generous. This gave him an idea. Yes, she always had been generous with her playing; she was sensible as well as generous. He would put the thing squarely before her.

"Adelaide," he said, when she closed the piano and told him that the afternoon musicale was over, "You know, don't you, what this has meant to me, this hour of music?"

"It has meant the same to me. I've just loved playing. We'll do it again soon, too."

"I told you when you first came in that I was upset that Theodore and Clare were—that their education had been neglected in one particular." They both smiled a little at his now modified manner of putting it.

"I said it was too late. So it was. And I suppose it will be many a year before either of them will realize how much pleasure they have missed and have missed giving to others. The radio is all right. It's a great invention. But hearing music ought to complement and not crowd out the playing of it. Hasn't this afternoon softened your heart, Adelaide, toward your old-fashioned father? Won't you do differently with Barbara?"

"Barbara! Why, Barbara is only six years old."

"You were only six years old when you first began music lessons, Adelaide. Surely you don't wish her to grow up to be as unmusical as her brother and sister? Why, neither Theodore nor Clare have the faintest idea—"

She saw what was coming. "Father, you're right," she admitted softly, but with conviction.

"Barbara shall begin her piano lessons right away. I promise. And we'll seal that promise with an encore!"

She sat down at the piano again, waited a moment, and then, as though it were a *by request*, played—the "Fifth Nocturne."

W. H.

Notes From Paris

Fountains Jet Azure Streams

WATER bluer than the skies, blue as the Mediterranean in its bluest moments, spouts from the fountains of Paris and rests sparkling in their spacious basins. The effect is very pleasing, and is obtained by mixing a very weak solution of methelene with the water. In the old days, this would not have been possible, but since the fountains have been equipped with pumping apparatus which enables the same water to be used over and over again, it is a simple matter to color it in this way. Under the direction of Edouard Renard, Prefect of the Seine, experiments have been carried out with several different colors, but blue has proved to be the most satisfactory.

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Holiday Draws Youth Closer

Two hundred children of German workingmen have passed through Paris on their way to spend a month's holiday at the Island of Oléron in company with children from French workingmen's homes. The expedition was arranged by the Comité d'Action pour la Paix established by the Confédération Générale du Travail. The children come from Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig, and were chosen by German labor organizations. A fleet of autobuses carried the children from the Gare du Nord to the headquarters of the Union des Syndicats Confédérés, where they enjoyed a copious dinner. Then they were carried off to the Gare Montparnasse and installed in the special carriages reserved for them. They were singing when their train pulled out.

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British Travel Office Opened

In order to make certain that travelers on the Continent will not forget the attractions of the British Isles, the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland has opened a Paris office at 26 Avenue des Champs Elysées An abundant supply of literature and illustrations explaining the beauties and general attractiveness of Great Britain and Ireland, along with complete travel information, is available. The British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell, delivered an address at the opening of the office, and G. N. Gillett, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, complimented the office on its activities. Among the prominent members of the British Colony who attended the opening were Mr. C. J. Henderson, president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Sir Charles Mendl, Special Counselor to the British Embassy; Mr. J. R. Cahill, Commercial Attaché at the Embassy and chairman of the advisory committee of the Travel Association; Mr. A. Rowley, British Consul-General in Paris, and Mr. L. A. de L. Meredith, general manager of the association.

* * *

Unveil Plaque To de Grasse

In addition to the de Grasse monument recently unveiled at the Trocadéro in Paris, a large bronze plaque commemorative of the Admiral has been unveiled at the old château of Tilly, which was once his home. Like the Paris monument, it is the gift of Mr. A. Kingsley Macomber. Among those present at the unveiling were the Marquis of Rochambeau and his son.

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Molière Plays In Old Setting

For the first time in 250 years, a play of Molière has been acted in the Palace of Versailles exactly as these great comedies used to be presented for the approval of Louis XIV. The occasion was the tenth Congress of the Association Nationale des Avocats de France, and the actors were all members of the famous Comédie Française. "L'Ecole des Maris" and "Les Précieuses Ridicules" were staged, without scenery, just as in the days of the Grand Monarque. Many of the leading barristers of France joined in the applause.

* * *

Woman Patriot Told of Escape

Only recently, with the publication of the Memoirs of Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States during the World War, has Mlle. Louise Thuliez learned that she escaped execution in 1915 as the result of intervention by President Wilson. Mlle. Thuliez was sentenced by the same military tribunal which decreed the execution of Edith Cavell. She has always attributed her escape from execution to the King of Spain, because it was the Spanish Ambassador who brought her word of the commutation of her sentence. Mlle. Thuliez, who before the World War was a teacher of mathematics in Lille, and who assisted British soldiers in passing through the German lines, now conducts a girls' boarding school in a suburb of Paris.